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IRISH COMMITTEE ISSUES AN APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS

Compaign For Enlistments Is Begun As Conscription Is Abandoned

IS DUTY OF NATION

Sentiments Of Irishmen In Australia And America Are Cited

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 23.—Press Bureau: The Irish Government has issued an appeal to all Irishmen signed by the Irish Recruiting Council, which consists of Serjeant A. M. Sullivan, K.C., Sir Maurice Dockrell, Mr. H. McLaughlin and Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., as follows:

"At His Excellency's request we undertake to organise a campaign for voluntary enlistment to be carried on by our own people with their own methods in their own way.

"We are conscious of the difficulties, nevertheless we believe we shall receive willing support even from those suffering from mismanagement and disappointed hope, for all must realise that the first necessity for a peaceful settlement of Ireland's troubles must be the defeat of the traducer of honor and our common Christianity.

"Two years ago our sons and brothers marched shoulder to shoulder. They went in answer to Ireland's call. As they pledged their lives, our country pledged her honor. They should not die in vain, nor should their ranks lack comrades while a soul remains in Erin. The voices of the living and the dead implore us to keep faith. The war-worn remnants of the Irish brigades are reeling beneath the blows of the tyranny that would quench the lamp of freedom in Europe. This island is but a cradle of the greater Ireland that lies beyond the seas. That greater Ireland from Adelaide to Brisbane, from San Francisco to New York, is heart and soul behind the men in Flanders. Our countrymen the world over stand aghast at our inaction. Their friendship is growing cold. This is no hour for truck or bargain.

"Whatever bitterness must be felt over the record of opportunities lost or promises unkept, we are confident the answer to our appeal must come from the heart and conscience of the nation that has never yet sold herself to wrong or asked a price for doing right. We believe that the response to the voice of duty will always prove the trust and wisdom of most far-sighted statesmanship.

"Never doubting the power of justice and right to move the hearts of Irishmen, we appeal to all to join us in this work of patriotism.

"If all lovers of liberty, truth and honor range themselves on our side, our Irish heroes, with new strength and hope, will quickly restore the name of Ireland to its honored place among the nations of the world."

LLOYD GEORGE PREDICTS NEW WORLD AFTER WAR

Must Be Enough For All Classes In Reconstruction, Says Premier

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 23.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at the Welsh Baptist Tabernacle in London, urged his hearers that we must prepare aright for peace. The world must be fit for everybody and all classes to live in. There will be no room for deformities like militarism, love of mammon, or anarchy. All must have their fair share. The future of the Empire had already been committed to democracy. These problems of reconstruction must be arranged in an atmosphere of brotherhood and friendliness. The upper classes, the middle classes and the lower classes had all passed through the fiery furnace together and it had changed people's hearts.

"Before I fought hard to get fair-play for the people from which I sprung. What I got was by fighting. I am going to try another way this time."

Austrian Cabinet Resigns As Result Of Food Rising; Disorder Grows Ominous

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 24.—The Austrian Cabinet has resigned.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 23.—A message from Vienna states that today's meeting of the Cabinet decided on the resignation of the entire Cabinet.

Amsterdam, June 24.—The Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter to Dr. von Seidler, refuses his resignation for the present and instructs him to continue the direction of affairs.

The Emperor returned from the front on Sunday.

Amsterdam, June 23.—The Budapest newspapers, discussing the Cabinet crisis, mention Court Tisza as the probable successor of Dr. Wekerle.

In Vienna it is believed that the Emperor will refuse to accept the resignation of the Cabinet, which will remain unchanged except that it is probable that the Polish Minister, von Twardowski, will retire, but the position of the Minister of Commerce and the Minister of Agriculture is doubtful as both favor the convocation of the Reichsrath.

Zurich, June 23.—The Vienna newspaper Neue Freie Presse states that the internal condition of Austria is more serious than ever before. A general strike prevails at Budapest, where all the munition factories have suspended work and cavalry are dispersing demonstrators. A political crisis is expected to mature tomorrow. Members of Parliament forecast that the Premier, Dr. von Seidler, will be requested to form a new cabinet, although he is opposed by the Socialists, who are masters of the situation and demand a new parliament.

British Raid With Tanks Penetrates German Lines

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 24.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We carried out a minor enterprise during the night of the 23rd southward of Meteren, killing many Germans and taking fifty prisoners, besides some machine-guns.

We also inflicted casualties on the enemy and took a few prisoners in raids and patrols on other parts of the front.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters wired yesterday:

Last night tanks were used for the first time in a raiding operation near Bucquoy. They proved satisfactory, penetrating the enemy lines unhindered and returning safely. Their mission was partly to beat down a path for our infantry, in which they were successful. They also aroused considerable machine-gun opposition, for which reason our progress was restricted to the eastern margin of Bucquoy cemetery.

The enemy heavily shelled Strazelle railway, where his attempt to raid our lines failed with considerable losses.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig wired last evening that he had nothing to report.

Aviation.—Clouds and winds hindered our activity yesterday and there was no fighting in the air.

The weather permitted greater activity during the night and fifteen tons of bombs were dropped on the dump at Bapaume, the railway stations at Armentieres, Steenwerk and Bac St. Maur and the docks at Bruges.

The American official communique reports:

Despite opposition we again improved our positions northwestward of Chateau Thierry.

We repulsed a raid in Vosges.

A German official communique reports:

We have taken thirty-six Italian prisoners southwestward of Rheims.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 24.—General Pershing cables that an enemy raid in Vosges was repulsed. The artillery on both sides has been active.

The Italians are distinguishing themselves in France where they ejected the Germans from Bligny Hill, re-established their line and completely repulsed the German counter-attack.

200 Miles Flooded On Kinhan Railway

District Reported Affected Extends From Hanian, Chihli, To Lingtungkwan, Shensi

On account of the flood in Yencheng, Honan, the through service on the Peking-Hankow Railway has been interrupted, according to a Hankow telegram last night. The effected area extends from Hantan, Chihli, and Lingtungkwan, Shensi, a distance of over 200 miles.

University Club Fete To Take Place Today

Social Affair At Columbia Club Will Be Held, Rain Or Shine

The Garden party and *The Dansant* scheduled by the American University Club at the Columbia Country Club, 50 Route Doumer, this afternoon from 4 to 7.30 o'clock, will be held regardless of the weather. Owing to the commodious building accommodations, it will be possible to hold the function entirely indoors in case of rain. Persons desiring to attend should notify the secretary, early this morning.

The party, which will assume a garden fete aspect if the weather permits, will include dancing, tea and other refreshments and a special entertainment program of juggling and music which has been arranged by the Chinese members of the Club. Tennis courts will also be available if the rain holds off.

The Weather

Continued damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 79.9 and the minimum 72, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 93.7 and 73.8.

Turkish Loan Failure, Twenty Million Short

Both Constantinople And Berlin Disappointed By Distrust Of Ottoman Capitalists

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 23.—A telegram from Geneva states:

In leading circles in Constantinople and Berlin the failure of the Turkish Loan has caused great disappointment as only twelve millions was obtained, instead of thirty-two millions expected. This distrust of Ottoman capitalists applies not only to Turkey but to Germany, who probably went too far in promising the help of her gold, despite the enormous sum she has already advanced to her Ally.

A direct consequence of this failure will be a new issue of paper money which will put Turkey in an awkward position and will not help her consolidate her credit.

Woman's Exchange To Close This Week

Many Attractive Bargains Offered; Patron's Requested To Settle Accounts

The American Woman's Exchange gave its last tea for the season yesterday afternoon and at the end of the week the Shop will close until the autumn when it will reopen in a new location.

In view of the closing of the Shop patrons are requested to call and settle their accounts this week as the shop has no shroff and it is necessary that the books be put in order.

Many attractive bargains in goods which it is deemed advisable not to carry over the summer are available now and patrons would do well to call and look over the stock.

Sharpening The Blade Of War

An American soldier in a French village near the front, sharpening his bayonet in preparation for a call on the Boche.

U.S. TRADE RESTRICTIONS OFFSET SILVER EMBARGO

Mexican Prohibition Of Metal Exports Will Probably Affect Local Exchange, However

Mexico's embargo on silver and gold is quite certain to have the ultimate effect of forcing up the silver exchange in Shanghai and the Far East, but just at present American trade restrictions are acting as an antidote to that effect, according to some of the local bankers and business men.

Yesterday, following receipt of the cable despatch telling of Mexico's determination to prohibit the export of precious metals, the selling rate on the local exchange went up from 110¾ to 111¼. Later, however, it dropped back to the original figure.

"Mexico is only indirectly a source of silver supply for the Far East," said one bank man yesterday. "She is not active in the shipment of silver to China, but most of her output goes to the United States and Mexico and America together are the greatest source of supply for the East. Thus the cutting off of exports into America is bound eventually to force local exchange up. Just now, however, a powerful counteraction to this possibility exists in the choking off of practically all trade between China and the United States. The piling up of large stocks of produce in this country and the possibility that they may have to be offered at lower figures than if export was unrestricted may serve to equalise conditions."

BULGARIANS WITHOUT CLOTHING OR SHOES

Salt And Coffee Also Unobtainable And Conditions Are Worse Than In Other Countries

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 23.—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant says that the lack of clothing, shoes and linen in Bulgaria surpasses anything reported in other countries, while salt and coffee are unobtainable. A correspondent suggests that these difficulties contributed to the fall of the Bulgarian Premier, M. Radoslavoff.

Dutch Sailors Refuse To Take Troelstra

Won't Man Ship If Socialist Suspected As Pro-German Is Aboard

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 23.—Mr. Havelock Wilson speaking in London today stated that the Seamen's and Firemen's Union have received a cablegram from Rotterdam that Dutch sailors have refused to sail with Troelstra, the Dutch Socialist leader on board.

Mr. Havelock Wilson emphasised that this refusal was another striking example of the policy of Allied and neutral seamen to punish the Hun for his diabolical deeds at sea.

Campaign Begun In U.S. For War Saving Stamps

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 24.—The two billion dollars War Saving Stamp campaign for a week has opened with great enthusiasm throughout the United States.

American Transport With Troops Causes Stir At Vladivostok

Turns Out To Be Only Calling For Provisions And Leaves At Once

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 25.—The arrival of an American transport at Vladivostok with soldiers on board attracted wide attention. It is now learned from an authoritative source that the transport left today after taking provisions on board.

Bolivia's Whole Army At The Call Of Allies

100,000 Well-Trained Ready To Go When Needed, Says Consul

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Seattle, June 24.—The new Bolivian Consul has arrived. He said: "Bolivia has an army of one hundred thousand of the best trained men in South America which are at the disposal of the allies when necessity calls."

French Consulate In Kobe Burned Down

All Documents Are Saved And Nobody Is Hurt In Blaze

Reuter's Pacific Service

Kobe, June 24.—The French Consulate was burned down early this morning. All the documents were saved and no one was hurt.

EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT FORCED TO ISSUE NOTES

Hoarding Of Silver By People Throughout Orient Necessitates Step

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, June 22.—In connection with the issue of notes of low value, the Egyptian Government notifies that the silver in circulation, which was 2,500,000 piastres at the beginning of the war, is now 7,000,000 piastres owing to various causes, including the hoarding propensities of the small cultivators.

Similar conditions prevail generally in the East, notably in India and Japan. Thus the silver penury has imposed on the Government the obligation to issue notes owing to the impossibility, despite the flourishing finances of the country, either to buy or stamp silver.

The Seigniorage will henceforth be devoted to the withdrawal of notes. The population is urged not to hoard silver as the Government hopes to secure considerable supplies of silver before the next cotton season.

IRONY, O IRONY!

A Presidential mandate Monday set aside July 12 as a national holiday to commemorate the restoration of the Republican form of Government to China. It will be remembered that this was the date when General Chang Hsun's farcical monarchical restoration was overthrown in Peking last year.

MOLINGKUAN IRON DEAL PUT THROUGH IN PEKING

Ministry Of Mines Protests Against Pawning Resource But Tuan Crew Is Too Strong

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 24.—The Molingkuan contract was signed for Yen 10,000,000, of which Okura and Company paid over Yen 1,000,000 in 1916. A Japanese Company gets three-fourths of the output. A Sino-Japanese Company will establish a foundry but takes the balance of the output.

The Ministry of Mines, desiring naval development of the property, fought hard but the Ministry of War argued that the proceeds of the mines were required for military purposes under a Sino-Japanese military agreement and carried the day.

BOLSHEVIKI ATTACK SEMENOFF'S VANGUARD

Make Two Attempts But Each Time Are Beaten Back, Communique Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, June 24.—General Semenoff's communique states:

The Bolsheviki twice attempted to attack our vanguard but both times were driven back with great losses. At the present moment there are no changes and the enemy is displaying no activity.

The rumors that Irkutsk is controlled by the Red Guards are untrue. Official information states that the town is under the entire control of Germans and Austrians, commanded by their own officers, and the Czechs and Slovaks have withdrawn to Krasnoyarsk and are helping the population dissolve the Soviets in most of the Siberian towns.

Colonel Skipetroff declares that in view of the fact that the Czech and Slovaks are unable to combine their movements with those of the Russian detachments opposing the Bolsheviki on the Manchurian front. It is highly desirable the Allies should give them the necessary instructions through the Central Committee to the Czech-Slovak detachments at Vladivostok.

BRAZIL'S NAVY PLAYING ITS PART IN THE WAR

Doing Patrol Work In Guarding Transport Of Foodstuffs To Europe

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 23.—Admiral Francisco de Mattos, the Chief of the Brazilian Naval Mission in Europe, in an interview said that Brazil was already doing patrol work with the British and American fleets, guarding the transport of foodstuffs from Brazil. When war broke out between Brazil and Germany fifty-three German ships were intend in Brazilian ports, of which thirty-three, aggregating 750,000 tons, had been handed over to France. He predicted the victory of the Allies next year.

45,000 AUSTRIANS MADE PRISONERS IN GREAT RETREAT

Italians Also Take Huge Amount Of War Material In Pursuit

ROUT IS COMPLETE

Allied Forces Succeed In Crossing Old Channel Of Piave

TAKE MANY GUNS

Teuton Losses In Battle Of Piave Put At 180,000

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Washington, June 24.—The Embassy cables a report that the Italians have captured 45,000 Austrians and an enormous stock of war material.

The American troops who arrived on the Italian front last week contributed in a notable manner to the disorganisation of the Austrian army. The Americans displayed great bravery at the first encounter.

The Italians have crossed the old channel of the Piave. The great retreat of the Austrians began on Saturday night. Cannon were left behind. The Italians are pursuing them. The Austrian casualties in the Battle of the Piave total 180,000.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 24.—A semi-official communique states that the pursuit at certain points has reached the left bank of the Piave. The Austrians abandoned very considerable quantities of war material. The prisoners have not yet been counted.

Full Defeat For Austrians

A semi-official communique yesterday reported:

The reciprocal artillery bombardment is still intense along the Piave while attacks and counter-attacks to assure tactical advantages are proceeding. The first phase of the great battle, however, has terminated and it has been a full defeat for the Austro-Hungarian armies, which have not succeeded in reaching any of their objectives at Montello and in front of San Dona. The sacrifices made by the enemy have been enormous, entire regiments being destroyed. The enemy losses were at least 180,000 and were made without gaining even the indispensable initial success of some of the dominating heights assuring the crossings of the Piave.

The official communique reports:

Our artillery continues to bombard the enemy intensely along the whole front and our infantry continued their pressure at Montello and along the Piave.

The British by an energetic surprise action broke in the enemy's lines southward of Asiago, killed 100 of the enemy and took thirty-one prisoners.

Our airmen bombarded the enemy's communications and brought down ten aeroplanes.

Since June 15, the enemy has lost ninety-five aeroplanes.

Austrian Claim On Prisoners Denied

The Austrian claims to the capture of forty thousand Italian prisoners is semi-officially contradicted.

The truth is that this figure represents the whole of the Italian casualties, which, compared to the length of the front and the total effectives involved, is very small.

The news of the disorderly retreat of the Austrians led to scenes of the greatest enthusiasm in Rome. The excited crowds snatched the special editions from the hands of the newsvendors and there were great demonstrations in the cafes and theaters, the orchestras playing the National anthem and the crowds cheering.

Similar demonstrations occurred everywhere in the provinces.

Austrians Admit Difficulties

London, June 23.—(By wireless). An Austrian official communique reports:

The fighting on the Piave front has been less violent. The enemy

only resumed his counter-attacks against the southern wing of our front. Heavy rains have multiplied the burdens and privations of our troops. The Piave has become a rushing stream, communication between the banks is often interrupted for several hours, and the greatest difficulty is being experienced in providing our front with necessaries, munitions and provisions.

French Raid On Asiago

Paris, June 23.—The Daily Mail says:

The French raid which captured over 100 prisoners has been a most striking epilogue to the complete failure of the Austrian offensive on the Asiago Plateau sector, where the French and British stand shoulder to shoulder.

A small detachment of French troops set out across No Man's Land, entered the Austrian front-line, crossed and got right up on the western slopes of Mount Sisemol. The prisoners brought back were mostly Hungarians with a few Croats. They say that the greatest confusion exists in the enemy lines after his defeat. The Austrian losses have been very heavy, their supply service upset and all their arrangements and connections badly disorganised.

TOTAL MOUNTS $11,000 IN Y.M.C.A. CAMPAIGN

Another $10,000 Gift Received Yesterday Brings Grand Aggregate Up To $67,000

The huge campaign clock of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on the corner of Messrs. Hall and Holtz building ticked off another $11,000 yesterday and it now stands at a division representing $67,000. Another Chinese friend of the Association, whose name is withheld for the present, sent in his pledge for $10,000 yesterday. In addition to this gift, about $1,000 was turned in at the tiffin by the different teams.

Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the Association, gave an interesting address on the work of the Association, at the tiffin at Tsung Sung Liu yesterday. He urged those present to do their utmost to push the campaign to a successful end.

Mr. J. K. Sague, the American delegate to the International Tariff Revision Commission, will address the gathering this noon. In the evening the team workers will be entertained at a concert in Martyrs' Memorial Hall. The Red Cross drive pictures and the films taken at the recent carnival on the Association recreation grounds, North Szechuen Road, will be screened.

A communication from Mr. William Lockwood, secretary of the Association who is at present in the United States, stated that he is canvassing the people in the States to subscribe to the proposed annex and expects to raise the sum of $50,000 from Americans at home. Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, is also assisting in canvassing the prominent men in this country.

In addition to the pagoda being painted on the windows of the campaign headquarters at 26 Nanking Road, another one will begin a journey through the main thoroughfares this afternoon. This will be built on a big handcart and will show the progress of the campaign at a glance. The idea was originated by Mr. Dong Singmung, one of the team workers.

The following is a list of the gifts of $100 and over, with the names of the givers, except where the names have been withheld by request. All gifts are included in the total amount announced, but gifts under $100 are not enumerated separately.

Gifts of $10,000 and up.—British American Tobacco Co., A Friend (Chinese), A Friend (Chinese), A Friend (American).

Gifts of $1,000.—Lu Yung-hsiang, Liu Hur-sung, Chu Pao-shan, An American, Gold $1,000.

Gifts of $500 and up.—B. A. T. staff—$671, A Friend, A Friend, Andersen, Meyer and Co., F. M. Sah, Li Tsen-sung, S. K. Tsai, Chinese Friend.

Gifts of $100 or more.—Dan Woo, K. S. Zee, Siao Tsao-nan, Zan Tsah-zung, A Friend, Dr. Fong F. Sec, C. R. Howe and Co., Alex. Ross and Co., Haro Cooke, Wing On Co., Shang On Co., Sung Yung-zoh, C. M. Burrell, Tls. 100, J. C. Anderson, M. T. Liang, China Merchant S. S. Co., Liang Ting-foo family $179, Chen Sing-tze, $200, Eugene Chen, M. T. Liang, T. P. Yang, $120, Dr. H. C. Mei, Tls. 200, A Friend, Tls. 200, E. C. Pearce, Hung Kong Co., Chen Ching-hsien, Chi Mei, Amoy, Mr. V. Meyer, $250, H. Y. Moh, Chow Sung-ching, Tsang Chi-ming, C. L. Boynton, A Friend, $200, Int. Nat. Sav. Society, O. S. Lien, $200, Wang Koh-zien, John Everett, Chang Ting-foo, $300, Tan Bing-jong and S. C. Chu.

New Pencil Factory Has Opening Today

The China Pencil Company, Ltd., will formally inaugurate their new factory at 1001 Ward Road into service this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The ceremony will be conducted by Mr. H. H. Fox, the British Commercial Attache. Motor cars will run between the Astor House and the factory every five minutes between 3.30 and 4 o'clock for the benefit of the guests.

The town office of the company will be at 33 Kiangse Road. The directors of the concern are Messrs. Percy Tilley, A. Black, Chan Chi-lan, Chang Yau-liang and Mr. R. S. Dougal. Mr. S. M. S. Gubbay will act as managing director and Frank W. White is the secretary.

'Listening In' At The Front

"LISTENING IN." ©COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC INFORMATION. SUPPLIED BY I.N.S.

American signal battalion outpost "listening in" on a suspicious wire near the front in France.

U.S. ALONE CAN DEFEAT GERMANY---NORTHCLIFFE

America Sent 250,000 Men In One Month, He Points Out

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 24.—Interviewed by a representative of a Paris paper, Lord Northcliffe said:

"I believe America alone could beat Germany. I have absolute confidence in President Wilson. Last month America sent 250,000 soldiers to Europe although they had promised only half that number. Germany is beginning to weaken and the British, American and French blockade is firmly strangling the enemy."

July 4 Celebration To Be Eventful In U.S.

Allied Peoples Of Every Nationality To Join In Observing Independence Day

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 24.—The peoples of the Allies are making extensive preparations throughout the United States for the observance of the Fourth of July, Independence Day. Many cities announce the participation of foreignborn citizens in leading parts of the program. Japanese, Chinese, British, French, Italians, Belgians, Servians, Czecro-Slavoes, Spanish Greeks, Poles, Armenians, and Hungarians are included.

60,000 CZECHO-SLAVS EAGER FOR WEST FRONT

Highly Trained Efficient Force Now Between Samara And Vladivostok

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, June 25.—A Y.M.C.A. representative who has just arrived from Russia reports that, in addition to 15,000 at Vladivostok, there are 45,000 armed Czech-Slovaks between Samara and Vladivostok, highly trained, keen, efficient fighting men anxious for service on the Western front.

The last batch of 4,000 which reached Vladivostok brought with them a number of Austrians and Germans they had captured en route in fighting with the Bolsheviki when the latter, under German influence, attempted to disarm the Czecho-Slovaks and hinder their progress to the Far East, one result being that the Czecho-Slovaks westward of Samara proceeded to Archangel.

There are large numbers of Austrians and Germans in Russia still, the Austrians predominating by ten to one as the Germans on the border have turned back the Austrians for fear of Bolshevik propaganda. The Austrians are now freely marrying Russians and beginning to settle down in Russia.

Clashes between the Bolsheviki and the Anarchists have been frequent during the last three months, in which the Bolsheviki have generally been successful. The pendulum for some time swung towards the Anarchists but their mad policy of nationalising everything, including women, left the Bolsheviki an opportunity for trimming their sails and making up lost ground, which they did not neglect in Central Russia, though they are still growing weaker in Siberia. The prospect of famine next winter stares everyone in the face, with attendant upheavals.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS OPPOSED TO PARLEYS

15 Of 40 Deputies Join Element Against Meeting German Representatives

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 24.—The American alliance of Labor and Democracy has announced that fifteen of the forty Socialists Deputies in the French Chamber have joined the war element of the party in the United States in their repudiation of the proposed negotiations with the socialists of enemy countries.

Steel Mills To Supply California Shipyards

New Works To Be Erected On Pacific Coast For New Industry

(American Wireless To Reuters)

San Francisco, June 24.—Great steel mills are soon to be erected on the Pacific Coast to supply the shipbuilding industry in California, which now leads the world.

LAUNCHING OF SOLVAER AT POOTUNG YARD TODAY

Norwegian Steamer Built By Shanghai D. and E. Co. Is 5,000 Tons Displacement

The steamer Solvaer, 5,000 tons displacement, will be launched this afternoon at the Pootung shipyard of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company. The launching will take place at 2.30 o'clock and a tender will leave the Customs Jetty at 2.15 o'clock. The directors have issued invitations.

PLENTY OF TOBACCO IN U.S.

(American Wireless To Reuters)

New York, June 24.—There is no danger of a tobacco shortage. Despite the tremendous shipments to the United States forces abroad, the stock on hand is now 1,176,234,657 lbs. or more than 12 percent above last year.

$1 opens a Savings Account.

$100 opens a Checking Account.

Join our "Thrift Club"

AND put about one-tenth of your income in a savings account. You will find you can live well on less money than you are spending and the amount of thrift savings with 4 percent interest added will come in very handy some day when you need it more than you do now.

82 Members to February 25th.
235 Members to June 20th.

Homelands of some of our Depositors.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Smiles from the Mixed Court

Fourteen times had Nyi Lan-sung been given an imposing police escort to the verges of the International Settlement, a convincing impetus toward distant parts and voluble instructions not to be seen again hereabouts. This took with Nyi about like a vaccination of the Venus de Milo.

Day before yesterday a member of the local gendarmerie saw the by this time familiar figure within the city's confines. Nyi was evidently celebrating his return. He had just impressed his presence upon one citizen of this village by kicking him in the stomach and was at the moment engaged in loosening the front teeth of another gent by battering the same vigorously with both fists.

Ill health was the reason Nyi gave the Court when asked why he had disobeyed instructions to keep his name out of the local election lists. Notwithstanding the impression that might be given by his vigorous offensive against his fellowcountrymen, Nyi said he was a sick man and nothing less vital than this could have led him to infringe on the mandates of the law. He had been smitten with the dengue. There were no doctors worthy of the name without the Settlement. He had searched the countryside and at last, in shattered health, had dragged himself back to the city to sample the prescriptions of the foreign chemist.

The Court allowed that this might be so, but how about the thirteen previous violations?

"It was always for the same reason," swore Nyi. "I was always ill and I always came to Shanghai to get the foreign pills and boluses. And I was always arrested."

The Court diagnosed Nyi's case without even feeling his pulse and ordered him to a quiet cot in a quiet ward where he will enjoy a necessary and doubtless beneficial rest for the next two years.

The Execution Was Bad

Swaggering up to the counter of Waung Woo-sz's exchange shop on East Kashing Road, Shih Zen-sung flung a dollar on the counter and called for small money. Waung bounced the coin judicially and pushed across eleven ten cent pieces and a copper which Shih pouched and bore away.

In a moment Shih returned.

"I know a shop where they will give me twenty-five cash more," he insinuated.

"Old stuff," said Waung. "Get along with you."

"Then give me back my dollar," demanded the bargainer and giving over the change he received back his coin and again turned away. In an even briefer time than before he was back at the counter.

"Can't fool you, I guess," said he admiringly. "Give me the change."

The flattered Waung didn't even glance at the dollar this time but gave up the 111 cents with a satisfied smirk. But his customer had hardly got out of sight when he was seized with a horrifying thought. He clutched the newly acquired dollar out of the rack and frantically rapped it with a proven coin. It made a noise like a cheap water kettle beaten with a brick. The noise was immediately lost in the grand symphony of shrieks with which Waung summoned the police.

Shih was caught and found to be in possession of one good dollar and the stated amount of small money. In court he denied having ever practised the trick and insinuated that Waung was taking opportunity to work off some bad receipts. But it didn't seem plausible to the Court and Shih drew his six months.

Poor Team Work Again

A Sikh policeman found the mafoo snoring atop a carriage standing at the curb along Honan Road. Before the culprit had time to thoroughly rouse himself he was on the way to the station. But having pried open his eyes he protested wildly that he was only the No. 2 mafoo and was not in charge of the vehicle. Where was the the No. 1? The No. 2 looked bewilderedly about. So did the Sikh. Smitten with inspiration he went over and peered into the carriage. Soft sounds as of a cross-cut saw trying to overcome the resistance of a railroad spike issued from the corner of the cab. The No. 1 also had his dreams abbreviated and was booked by the sergeant. In Court he said that he had only gone inside the carriage to get out of the rain. If he had stuck out the shower he might have bought a new rain coat with the $4 he paid to the clerk. What happened to the No. 2 did not transpire in court but it was doubtless worth the $4 to the No. 1.

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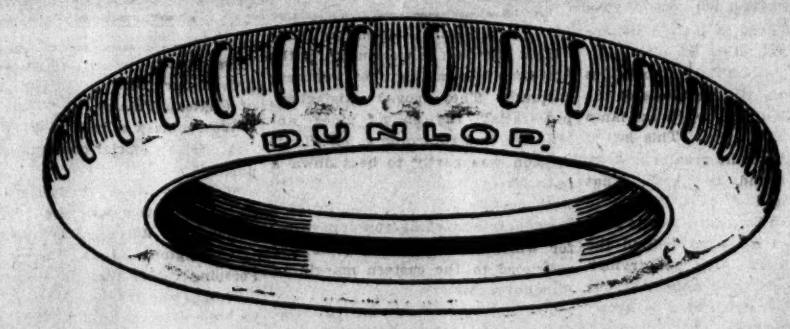

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ALL BERLIN'S PUBLIC UTILITIES ARE CRIPPLED

No Longer Do Berliners Boast That City's Life Is Undisturbed

By Cyril Brown

Stockholm.—Moral attrition in Germany has its more obvious counterpart in physical wear and tear, "depreciation of plant" and human material; and this is the phase of changing Germany which most strikes the senses of the 1918 traveler. Cities and towns appear rapidly to be "going to seed." Mechanical breakdowns are more frequent; adequate repair and overhauling is a physical impossibility; anything like efficiency is no longer to be dreamed of. Merely to keep the most necessary machinery in motion, even though it runs increasingly crudely, is the utmost that Germany hopes and strives for at home.

In the early years of the war it was a proud German boast that "you would not know there was a war" in Berlin. They pointed with pride to business and pleasure going on almost as usual. This was not exaggerated, and held good for Berlin and all of Germany well into 1916. Barring initial food troubles, one would not have known that there was war from material home conditions. The sharp change for the worse, coinciding with the beginning of the Battle of the Somme and accelerated by the Hindenburg program, has continued until in 1918 one would not know that there had ever been anything else but war. Metropolitan life in particular, is most obviously uncomfortable in "ersatz" war paint.

Trains Nearly Always Late

An observer, intent on learning conditions in Germany, can begin to make interesting notes on reaching Berlin. Express trains arriving on time are abnormalities. To be behind time is the general rule for all railway service. Overcrowding has reached the stage where even first-class passengers are in the sardine class. A 50 percent increase in passengers traffic (mostly due to soldiers on furlough) is handled by an inefficient train service cut down at least one-third.

Berlin's antiquated railway stations could hardly grow dingier, gloomier or more dilapidated in appearance, no matter how long the war lasts. There is no limit in sight, however, to the possible depreciation of their facilities which are adready inadequate.

Long lines at the few ticket windows, a free-for-all storm on the baggage-checking counter; but chiefly the constant congestion on the platforms affords a gauge of the increasing pressure.

The Friedrichstrasse station is an object lesson. A single platform still serves to handle the inbound and outgoing passenger traffic of Berlin's most important railway station. From this one platform, which is an improvement on the Brooklyn Bridge crush in that the military commuters have rifles, knapsacks and other bulky baggage to be jostled against, important express trains are despatched, not infrequently in two and three sections, often at intervals of only four and five minutes, in both directions—for Vienna, Breslau, Warsaw, Riga, virtually the whole of Eastern Prussia, and also westward, for Holland, the Rheinish-Westphalian industrial district, Cologne, Brussels and Lille. Between 8 p.m. and midnight this is probably the world's maddest station platform; and no other experience more vividly brings home the realisation of the terrific strain at home under which Germany is fighting. Thirty-two long-distance expresses, with sleeping cars attached, leave Berlin every night, but unless you have an official pull, sleeper reservations must be made several weeks in advance.

There is at most suburban stations a human form of traffic worth noting in passing—the exodus and return of the "food hamsterers." This winter sketch is from a Socialist pen:

A Socialist Description

"It is a cold, foggy morning. On the platform of the Lichtenberg-Friedrichsfelde Station long rows of hungering, freezing human beings wait for the train; hardened men, hollow-checked women and scantily-clad children, with sacks and handbags, mostly for carrying potatoes. The train is stormed; the people packed in like herrings. But nobody complains. Everybody is satisfied to have got aboard. Underway conversations develop which deserve to be heard by the members of 'higher' circles. Here a woman tells her troubles to a neighbor. Her husband is in the field; she does not complain about having to work for herself and her children. But the slow starvation! Here, too, the woman doesn't bewail herself but for her children. It breaks her heart to see how they hunger and how her nine-year-old Walter begs for a crust of bread or a dried nub of a potato, which she can't give him because she hasn't got it. For the prescribed weekly ration is already used up.

"A young, lean-looking fellow, awaiting his call to the colors, tells of his mother, sick abed in a cold room. The doctor has told him he 'gives her up unless she can get strengthening food.' Such dialogues one hears aplenty.

"Twelve hours later! These same beings return to their starting station, loaded down with potatoes and other foodstuffs. On arrival the food which was given them by the kind-hearted peasants is confiscated by armed guards. Shocking scenes take place. Partly with force, this pittance of food is taken away from men, women and children. The latter sob, plead and weep fit to soften a stone. The men stand with clenched fists, but helpless."

The arriving traveler finds taxis an almost vanished species. Lucky the traveler who in the mad charge on the uniformed "cop" dispensing metal numbers good for a ride in one of those lean horse-cabs of the small waiting park at the station captures one. More probable failure means turning over your baggage to a by no means strong-looking red-capped public porter, who in the course of a few hours will trundle it to your hotel in a push cart, leaving you to try conclusions with the street cars or walk.

Horses Scarce And Unreliable

Horses too are grown scarce and "unreliable;" they too are a vanishing species in the street picture. A German pen sketches the local traffic situation as follows:

"Taxicabs are dying out. Partly have they been painted field-gray and ornamented with the imperial coat-of-arms, partly have they been converted by rubber 'ersatz' and other material shortage, into rattleboxes in which only such people venture to sit whose constitution has not yet been affected by the war. But the ever increasingly-felt shortage of oats has made companions in misery of both horse and taxi. Sadly today wobbles the depressed cabhorse; one can count his ribs, and no man knoweth—neither coachman nor fare—whether the poor creature will live to see the next street corner without keeling over. There are few luxury horses left; and the luxury horses that still survive don't look the part. The Magisterial ban on oats for luxury horses has taken care of that."

But Berlin's street picture is doomed to grow still more sober, for it has been decreed that no more luxury horses may be kept. Owners must turn all luxury horses over to the state. This automatically eliminates all horses "which are not absolutely indispensable to the profession, occupation or business of the owner." Exceptions are made only in favor of the horses belonging to members of the reigning German families and to foreign diplomats; further, "luxury" horses for breeding purposes and race horses (including trotters) whose peace value can be proved greater than their military value. Berlin's surviving cab horses are spared (curiously, also circus horses). Otherwise only draught animals still animate Berlin's streets; the private equipages of the rich are banished. This indicate not only a horse feed shortage but a military horse shortage as well. Germany is drawing on her last line of equine reserves.

The shortage of draught horses in Berlin is already such that the novelty of steam lorries and motor trucks with from one to three tenders has become a regular feature of the 1918 street picture. The imperial Post Office has had increasingly to resort to the surface cars for transporting the parcel post; new sidings have been extended to all principal railroad stations; and surface cars hauling from one to three mail wagons is no longer a novel sight in Berlin. Upward of 150,000 mail parcels are now handled daily on the street car lines, which have also begun to be used for the local transportation of freight. How, despite decreasing facilities, all traffic has increased during the war may be gathered from the fact that in Berlin alone the Post Offices handled 115 million pieces of parcel post in 1917, as against 74 million pieces in the last peace year. Incidentally, the malnutrition of draught animals has during the winter months resulted in a marked increase of horses falling down, too weak to rise again; and the Berlin Fire Department has been called out as often as sixty times in a day to hoist up fallen horses with elaborate apparatus specially designed for this Samaritan service.

Battle For Transportation

War in 1918 for the Berliner means not only a running fight for food but a standing battle for transportation. The traffic on Greater Berlin's surface, elevated and subway systems has increased at least one-third over the last peace year—partly because Berlin has become one of the most important executive centers of the war and the war industries, partly because of the enforced change in the habits of the natives, whom the necessity of gunning for food takes out of the house very much more often than in peace times; while, conversely, the imperative coal-saving, material shortage and less efficient woman-power have entailed a reduction in all local rail transportation.

Capturing a few inches of space on the cars and holding the conquered territory against all comers involves an heroic struggle. The over-crowding has gone beyond the limits of the mere indecent; the hat-pin menace makes it downright dangerous, so that the overworked police have had to star an offensive against woman passengers, who are liable to $15 fine or imprisonment for getting on board with projecting, unguarded hatpins.

Catching a car, particularly at night, is a riotous adventure. And in this phase of the war the German people can truly be said to be "fighting shoulder to shoulder" and "stand solidly together:" for standing room assays, by actual measure from six to seven persons to the square yard.

Greater Berlin's street car system shows the ruthless wear and tear of war more brutally than perhaps any other example in all Germany. The war years have decimated its rolling stock, and among the surviving cars short circuits and breakdowns are of increasingly frequent occurrence. New rolling stock is hardly to be obtained from the car founderies except in driblets; old broken-down cars are infinitely slow of repair—in many cases impossible to repair owing to shortage of material and skilled mechanics. The "ersatz materials," the new "war metals," are short-lived and must be replaced more frequently at every turn by increasing material attrition.

All other public utilities suffer under progressive deterioration. The private consumption of gas and electric current has had to be limited, and when anything goes wrong with either gas or electric light it may be days and weeks before a repairman shows up. Ever increasing, too, is the number of accidental deaths from gas in Greater Berlin. Increasing strain, together with shortage of skilled help and the poorer quality of war metals is the root of numerous other public troubles. The telegraph system is overburdened and private messages subject to heavy delays not accounted for by "censorial supervision" (theoretically there is no censorship of telegrams between places within the German Empire, but there is a surveillance of all local telegrams).

Berlin's telephone system, which even in the early days of the war was an improvement on London's peace-time telephone service, has at last succumbed to the general depreciation of plant and human material. The result of overcrowding and overstrain with greatly lowered efficiency is felt most in the long-distance service. It is true that it is frequently possible to reach the principal cities of Germany from Berlin quicker by train than by long-distance telephone. Long-distance calls take anywhere from five to twelve hours, sometimes longer, and the long delays are not only the result of war's wear and tear but are partly due to the fact that the long-distance wires in Germany today are almost monopolised by the war corporations and the military authorities for talking war business.

A happier novelty is that private telephone conversations of proved urgency are now permitted between the front and home. There is a bit of German psychology in the fact that members of the field army may, if imperative, call up their wives and families at home for maximum talks of nine minutes, but that the reverse is not permitted—wives not being allowed to disturb their husbands by telephone in the theater of war.

Nat Goodwin Admits Fifth Wife Suit

MRS NAT GOODWIN.

Nat C. Goodwin, famous comedian, is again in the toils of matrimonial difficulties. The actor is being sued for divorce by his fifth wife. In speaking of the suit Mr, Goodwin said:

"Please don't get the idea that we are not friends. As a matter of fact, we are on the most friendly terms and it is not my intention to oppose Mrs. Goodwin's wishes in this matter at all. I might add that it has been my experience that the most futile thing in the world is to oppose any woman's wishes anywhere.

"Our troubles are to be heard before a referee. I am very glad to say that the differences are entirely temperamental and there being no soiled linen to wash in public, I am afraid the case will prove most disappointing from a sensational standpoint."

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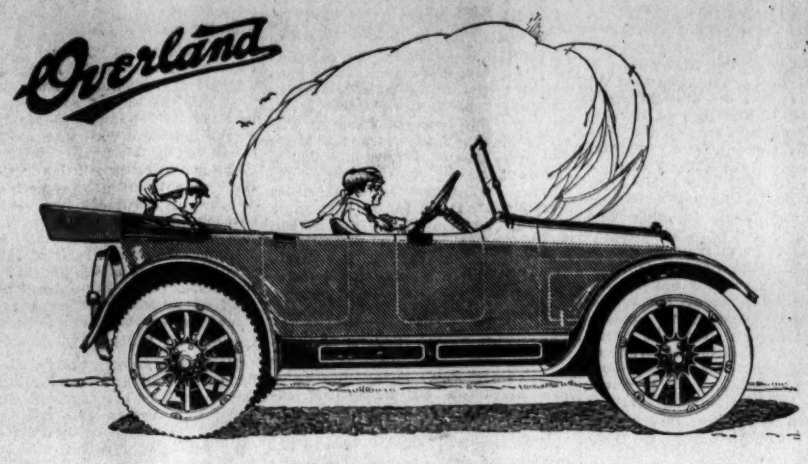

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Peking Day By Day

Suggested Reward For Head-Hunting

General Chiang Kuei-ti, the Lieutenant General of Jehol, has submitted a lengthy telegram to the Central Government urging that the Government should endeavor to prosecute the war with more vigor, and not be moved by the suggestions of peace, which are only intended by the rebels to cool the military spirit of the North, and to gain time to make preparations against the Central Government. He says that he has learned from most reliable sources that there has been great internal strife among the various rebel parties in Kwangtung, and that the rebels are short of ammunition and funds to carry on the campaign. Should the Central Government seize the present opportunity to make an effort against the rebels, it would be an easy thing to suppress them and to effect the union of the nation; but if the Government should delay and lose the opportunity, peace and order would never return to the nation. He further suggests that a large reward should be offered for the head of every Southern leader, etc.

Bad News For Lung Chi-kwang

During the absence of General Lung Chi-kwang from Kwangtung, the rebels have tried hard to induce the Government troops at Chiungchow to go over to their side. On June 21 an urgent telegram was received by General Lung Chi-kwang from General Lung Yu-kwang to the effect that General Yang Ching-tang, Commander of the 37th Battalion, has started a rebellion at Chiachishih, and has captured four hsien districts in Eastern Chiungchow. Troops have already been sent there to suppress him. At the same time, General Huang Chi-heng, Commander of the rebels at Lienchow, has commandeered all the boats and steamers and are preparing to cross the channel to invade Hainan Island. The rebels have been receiving their supplies of arms and ammunition from Yangkiang. The telegram adds that if no reinforcements are sent immediately to relieve the situation, Chiungchow will probably fall into the hands of the rebels.

General Lung Chi-kwang is now in Tientsin arranging with Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Huai-chi the plans of the campaign in Kwangtung, and consulting about the appointment of Commmander-in-Chief for the expedition to be sent to Kwangtung for the suppression of the rebels there. He will soon return to Peking to consult with the Central Government about the expedition. A large number of soldiers has been recruited, and as soon as it reaches 10,000 men, he will send them all to Chinwangtao to be transported by steamer to Amoy, whence they will be sent to Kwangtung. A telegram has already been sent to Fukien instructing General Li Hou-chi to send to Chinwangtao the men-of-war Chienhsin and Fukang to convey these newly recruited soldiers. After the despatch of this first batch, three more regiments will be recruited.

Feng Yu-hsiang's Troops

General Wang Chan-yuan, Tuchun of Hupeh, and General Chang Chin-yao, Tunchun of Hunan, have repeatedly telegraphed to the Central Government suggesting that General Feng Yu-hsiang's Mixed Brigade be organised into an army division owing to his own valor and ability as a commander and the bravery of his troops. At present he has three regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of artillery, one battalion of engineers, and one battalion of pioneers. They request that General Feng be allowed to recruit one more regiment of infantry in order to form a division. He may then be ordered to station his troops in western Hunan so that he can preserve the peace and order there. Both the President and Premier have complied with the request.

Grand Canal Loan Payment

Owing to delay caused by the work in the improvement of river system of Chihli the Grand Canal Loan, contracted between the Government and American and Japanese firms last year, has not been paid over yet. The total amount is $12,000,000. Of this $500,000 were paid over to the Government a few days ago, and the Siems-Carey Railway and Canal Company will undertake the surveying work. The remaining portion of the loan will be paid over when the work commences.

Another Sino-Japanese Bank To Be Established

Messrs. Hsu Yu-ming and Li Huang-hai, representatives of overseas Chinese merchants, have submitted a petition to the Government asking for permission to establish an Industrial Bank in Peking. The projected bank, taking the Exchange Bank of China as their model, it is to be established by capital jointly subscribed by Chinese and Japanese merchants. It is to be a limited liability concern. The capital will be $10,000,000, which will be divided into 20,000 shares of $50 each. Seventy percent of the shareholders will be Chinese and the remaining number will be Japanese. Regulations governing the bank will in the main be similar to those of the Exchange Bank of China. The only point of difference is that the latter lays emphasis on mercantile exchange while the former will conduct business in industrial savings. The petition has been referred to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce for consideration.

The Tientsin Conference

The Tientsin Conference is still the chief topic of conversation among the officials in Peking, it being considered that the decision which will be arrived at concerning the attitude the Government will adopt between the North and the South and Southwestern provinces will to a great extent influence the Presidential elections. Both Generals, Ni Shih-chung and Chan Hwai-chi, are now in Tientsin, having been urgently requested to come by General Tsao Kun. At a conference Generals Tsao Kun and Chang Hwai-chi both refused to accept the position of Commander-in-Chief of the forces acting against the South and suggested that General Lung Chi-kwang should be given the post. General Hsu Shu-cheng is using all his influence to persuade the Northern military party to continue hostilities, and maintains that it is necessary for the Government to defeat the South before its position can be considered secure.

While it is known that the President is in favor of a compromise being arrived at and that he is working with General Li Shun to bring this about, the Premier, whose policy has always been a militant one, is inclined to support General Hsu Shu-chen. The cold-blooded murder of Lu Chien-chang, however, lost him considerable support and while he is depending on the backing of General Chang Tso-lin and Ni Shih-chung, it must be remembered that public opinion may be too strong for him. Lu Chien-chang's assassination is causing more excitement than General Hsu anticipated and has done him more harm than any of his previous acts. There is a growing feeling that he should be brought to trial for the manner in which brought about the death of Lu Chien-chang, but the general impression is that as long as he can retain the support and confidence of the Premier this will be impossible. Everything now depends on his being able to influence the Tientsin conference to continue hostilities, for if it is decided that a compromise shall be arrived at General Hsu's position will be considerably weakened. If it is, it will probably be a good thing for the country, for any man who can so cold-bloodedly murder another official is a danger to the State and the standing of the Government.

The Wine And Tobacco Loan

In spite of popular protests and strong public opinion the Government has been energetically carrying on negotiations with Japanese agents concerning the Wine and Tobacco Loan in the hope of getting it concluded as soon as possible. A few days ago, owing to the protests lodged by the British, French, and United States Ministers the negotiations were temporarily suspended, but now they have been resumed on account of certain promises which Japan is believed to have made to the Powers concerned. It is said that the terms of the loan have been agreed upon and the contract will be signed shortly. The following are some of the important terms: (a) The amount of the loan shall be $20,000,000 and the interests 6 percent; (b) one Japanese is to be employed in the Wine and Tobacco Monopoly Bureaux in every provinces; (c) the Chinese Government shall receive actually $16,800,000; (the balance is probably to go to swell the pockets of the agents on both sides).

The Kiangsi Floods

On account of the peculiar circumstances in Kiangsi Province, the Central Government has decided that the Ministry of Finance should raise funds for the immediate relief of the flood sufferers in the districts in Southern Kiangsi. The Tuchun there has telegraphed to the Central Government stating that as the area affected by the floods has been very extensive it requires a large sum of money to carry out the relief works. He suggests that a loan of $100,000 should be made to his province from the Conservancy Funds, and that as soon as normal conditions are restored he would refund the money.

Increase Of Railway Revenue

Notwithstanding the civil war, floods, and other natural calamities, the revenue of the different Government Railways in this country for the 6th year of the Republic shows an increase of over two million dollars against that of the preceding year. According to a report submitted by the Ministry of Communications to the President, the total receipts of the different Government railways for the year ending December 31, 1917, amounts to $63,980,000, while the total sum of expenditure for the same period is estimated at $43,980,000, leaving a net profit of twenty million dollars. Compared with the receipts and expenditure of the twelve months preceding the 6th year of the Republic, it shows an increase of $2,450,000 net profit.

Miscellaneous

Mr. Feng Chia-hsuei, a son of President Feng, has been elected one of the Senators representing Chihli Province.

The American Minister has left with his family for Port Arthur to spend the summer there.

The Government is in receipt of a report that Hsiung Ke-wu, the Szechuen leader, has sold all the property of the German and Austrian subjects at Chengtu and Chungking by auction for lack of funds to meet the military expenditure.

Mr. Liang Shih-yi is on a visit to the Capital. He arrived there on Thursday morning. He is understood to have some important affairs to consult with Mr. Wang Yi-tang, Chairman of the National Council and the Anfu Party.

The Techow Arsenal has recently delivered a large consignment of ammunition to the Government under the charge of a military officer. The consignment consists of eight million rounds of rifle ammunition.

The President has despatched a number of special delegates to Tientsin to inquire after the health of General Ni Shih-chung. The other day he also sent one of the Medical Officers of the President's Office to attend to the Anhui Tuchun.

The Government has issued orders to the Shanghai Arsenal enjoining the authorities there to manufacture two thousand shells for the troops of General Li Tsen-hou. The Government further adds that the shells must be finished in a week.

The Government has received a telegram from Chiang Yung, the new Superintendent of the Chinese students in Japan, reporting his safe arrival in Japan and the measures which he will adopt for the settlement of the difficulties caused by the return of the Chinese students as a protest against the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Agreement.

General Lung Chi-kwang has established an office at Tientsin for the management of the affairs in connection with his new troops. It is reported that after his departure for the South, the said office will represent him and his troops in their dealings with the Government. The said office is to be known as the Office for the Affairs of the new Chengwu troops.

Baron Hayashi, called on Premier Tuan on June 21 in connection with the despatching of troops to Siberia. The Japanese Minister was informed that concerning this question the Government had decided to follow the example of Japan, and that regarding the question as to whether Semenoff's troops should be disarmed in case they enter Chinese territory no decisions had yet been arrived at.

In connection with the corruption case of the Peking-Mukden Railway, the chief culprits, a guard and another junior employee, have been sentenced to three years' and two years' imprisonment respectively. As regards the Railway policemen implicated in the case, it is stated that the Ministry of Communications will mete out proper punishment to them accordingly.

A large quantity of smuggled opium seized and confiscated by the authorities in Peking will be burnt at the Temple of Heaven by the judicial authorities on June 30.

The Premier was received in audience by the President on June 20, and had a talk with the latter for over half an hour. The topics forming the subject of their discussion mainly related to the question of continuing the war against the South and the despatch of expeditionary forces to Kwangtung.

General Yin Chang, Chief of the Board of General Staff, the other day presented a set of new maps to the President. These maps have been specially prepared by the Surveying Bureau, the whole set consists of twenty-three maps showing the topographical features of the different provinces in this country.

General Kuan Chin-chu has telegraphed to the Government, asking for permission to raise a loan of one hundred thousand dollars from a certain firm in Hankow for the purpose of purchasing arms and ammunition for his troops. The message does not, however, mention whether the loan will be repaid by the Central Government or by the General himself.

Admiral Sah Cheng-ping has submitted a memorandum to the Government on a number of questions concerning the affairs of the Navy. In this memorandum Admiral Sah strongly recommends the Government to accept the surrender of the First Squadron which declared independence last year. The recommendations set forth in the Admiral's memorandum are understood to have received the approval of the President and the Premier and the latter will bring it up at a Cabinet meeting for consideration.

According to Mandates issued Tuchun Tsao Kun is appointed Inspector-General of Szechuen, Kwangtung, Hunan and Kiangsi.

Tuchun Chang Hwai-chi and Wu Pei-lu are appointed Commander-in-Chief and Deputy Commander-in-Chief respectively for the relief of Kwangtung. It would seem that those in favor of continuing hostilities have been successful in persuading the Government and a number of the military leaders who are supporting Tuan Chi-jui and influenced by General Hsu Shih-chen to continue fighting, but there is still some doubt as to whether General Tsao Kun will accept the new appointment. His actions are being closely watched, for it is generally believed that should he decide not to take part in the fighting a number of the other military men will follow his example. The two new appointments have undoubtedly been made wtih a view to obtaining their support for the Government, for the Government recognises that without their support it will be extremely difficult for them to carry on hostilities.

Siccawei Weather Reports

24.—Rainy and misty weather in our regions. The depression of the Yellow Sea has reached the Sea of Japan, where it grows rather deep.

25.—Thunder foregoing during the night and thunder showers in the morning at Shanghai.

Wednesday, June 25, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm...	750.89	751.69
Bar. at Centg., inches.	29.56	29.59
Variation for mm 12h	−2.41	−1.85
Variation for mm 21h	−0.11	↑0.53
Wind—Direction	SSW	WSW
Wind—Kilom per hour	18	15
Wind—Miles	11.2	9.3
Temperature—Cen ...	23°3	24°2
Temperature—Fah ...	73.9	75.6
Humidty co:	99	98
Nebulosity 5-10	10	10
Rainfall mm	12.1	8.0
Rainfall inches	0.48	0.31

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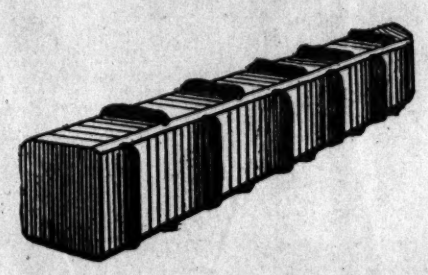

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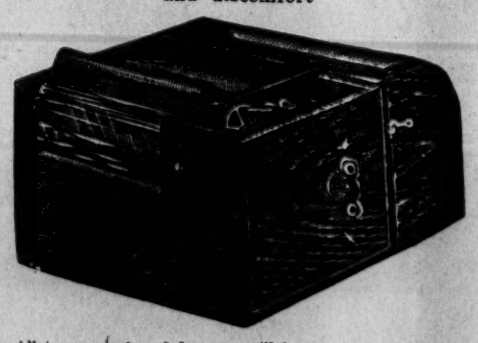

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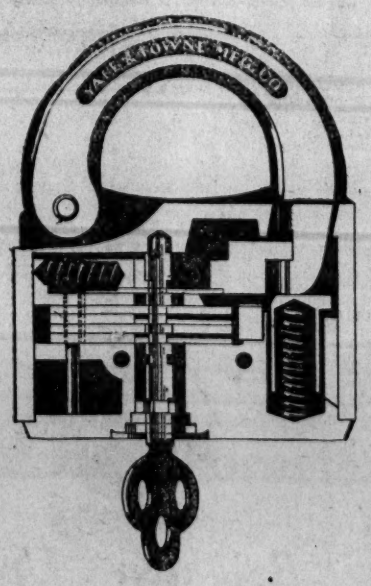

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BAYONET OUR MEN AFTER KILLING THEM

New German Barbarity Causes Spirit Of Retaliation To Flame In Our Army

TROOPS HAVE NO ILLUSIONS

To Kill Boches Is Their One Aim —Gratified By Evidence Of Stiffer Purpose Here

(New York Times.)

With the American Army in France, May 9.—More than any other fighting man, the American soldier, while amenable to discipline, thinks for himself. He has first hand knowledge that the German fighter is no gentleman, and he knows that this is no kid glove war. He has made up his mind that the best way to win the war is to kill as many boches as possible, and that is his program from now on.

It is because every American soldier has his own opinions about the war that German atrocities will reap their just fruit with the American Army. If the German wants rough warfare, the Americans will take it under due consideration.

I never realised the stupidity of the German practices of barbarity as yesterday, when I saw the reception by American soldiers of the news of the finding of the bodies of two dough-boys, who had not only had their heads smashed in, but had also been cruelly bayoneted after they fell.

While Americans will never stoop to the inhumane atrocities of the Germans, I believe that the enemy will regret every cruelty practiced on American soldiers. The development of the spirit of revenge is recognised by American commanders, who on several occasions have taken pains to investigate the reports of German atrocities upon Americans, to guard against the excessive development of the desire for retaliation. This was done not because of regard for the Germans, but because military policy demands the taking of prisoners when practicable.

There is one army fighting in France in which there cannot be found the slightest doubt of the eventual outcome of the war. That is the American army.

The American spirit is fresh, and I believe it will stay fresh. Nothing can happen to shake the fine faith of Americans in the real ability of their country and her ultimate success.

I talked yesterday with the General commanding the American troops who participated in the Seicheprey fight. After reading all the reports of the combat, he said:

"American fighters are no quitters."

Although the youngest soldiers in France, the Americans are the most serious. More than any other soldiers they take a deep personal interest in the war. For instance, I heard one today stop a group of comrades and remark: "Say, fellows, just read. The old United States is to have a bumper wheat crop this year. Guess that will set Henry Boche back a peg. Some old country we've got."

This shows how they keep in touch with what is going on. Of all the soldiers, too, they have the best personal conception of what they are fighting for. They are businesslike, know they have a big task, and tackle it as such. When one gets to know them personally they invariably have one request:

"Tell them to hurry up back home. We need all the men and all the tools we can get to do this job right."

I have just completed a trip through the American sectors of the battlefront, and found that the success of the Third Liberty Loan had caused the greatest rejoicing. This was not so much because of the success in raising the quota, for that was never doubted, but because the subscriptions showed that some parts of the United States which had not been enthusiastic for other Liberty Loans had shown in the third loan that they had awakened to the war situation.

If there is one message that every American soldier, from General Pershing to the doughboy in the front trenches, wishes the correspondents to send back home as often as possible, it is the absolute necessity of the concentration and unification of the war effort of the American people. The man who faces the guns of the enemy wants Americans to forget peace talk and win the war, letting peace take care of itself. It is because the success of the Third Liberty Loan shows that the whole nation is getting down to business that the men over here are encouraged.

I talked yesterday with a young Corporal who has been doing front-line duty for several months and is the son of a prominent Chicagoan. He said:

"The way the Americans came across with the new Liberty Loan shows that we are going to have good teamwork. With good teamwork, there is nothing that Americans cannot accomplish, I believe. Teamwork means no more disappointments on the part of our country. They are going to make good, sure."

This feeling was found to be general.

There are two things about this war that soldiers who have been in France some time want the folks at home to realise. The first is the size of the undertaking and the second the need of abandoning the talk about the German people not being responsible for the war, but the Kaiser and the Junkers being only to blame.

The soldiers are now confident that the country has awakened to the size of the war, but they are weary of the repeated talk about the German in the ranks being a victim of a Junker conspiracy. Whether or not he is in the last analysis, the American soldier knows that the German in the ranks is the one that must be beaten, and other considerations are subordinate.

Wedding

Porterfield-Bates

The marriage of Mr. W. M. Porterfield of St. John's University and Miss M. H. Bates of St. Mary's Hall took place yesterday afternoon at St. John's Cathedral, Jessfield. The ceremony was performed by Bishop F. R. Graves. The bride was given away by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott. Mr. O. W. Gott acted as best man and Miss H. H. Bailey was the maid of honor. The ushers were Messrs. W. P. Roberts, H. F. MacNair, D. Roberts and J. A. Mitchell of the College faculty.

Following the wedding, a reception was held at the residence of the teachers of St. Mary's Hall. After a short honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Porterfield will spend the summer at Tsingtao.

Mr. Porterfield is instructor of biology and athletics at St. John's and is well known in Shanghai as the pitcher for the local baseball club. He came to China two years ago from Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He holds his Master's degree from Franklin and Marshal College.

The bride is from Wilmington, Delaware. Her parents have been members of the American Church Mission in China.

Unclaimed Cablegrams

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June 24, Cambridge-Mass. Tunfu Hu Shanghai.
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May 28, Bombaysub. Lco Tamtillos.
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„ 3, Cheribon. Nianki.
„ 4, Swatow. Ngikee Kuigwolie Saik Road.
„ 6, Peking. Concul Ferreira Passenger Paul Lecat.
„ 8, Swatow. Lianghong.
„ 10, Asnierousseine. Gestreaud Palace.
„ 15, Penang. Sungyu 84 New West Gate.
„ 18, Penang. Lungyu 176 North Szecuhen Road.
„ 21, Hongkong. Wongpokeng Yung Mens Christian Assen.
„ 22, Kristiania. Sindings Norwegian Mission.

Today's Band Progeam

The following program will be played by the Band in the Public Garden today, weather permitting, beginning at 5.30 p.m.:

1. March, Le Fringant ..... Pares
2. Overture, Fra Diavolo ... Auber
3. Waltz, Grande Valse de Concert ..... Mattei
4. Selection, All the Girls. Williams
5. (a) Song, Venetian Love Song Nevin
   (b) Intermezzo, Kismet. Markey
6. Selection, The Pink Lady Rubens

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-Charge.

EYSINGER TRANSFERRED TO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Former Captain And Catcher Of Brooklyn Nine Goes To Manila From Yokohama

Ike Eysinger, captain and star catcher of the U. S. S. Brooklyn baseball club two years ago and lately chief yeoman at the Yokohama Naval Hospital, has been transferred to Manila. Eysinger left for his new station June 20.

The following is from the Japan Advertiser:

"Local baseball fans who have enjoyed the diamond ability and admired the enthusiasm of Mr. C. M. Eysinger, captain of the Y. C. and A. C. nine, who is attached to the U. S. Naval Hospital on the Bluff, will regret to hear that he has been ordered to Manila in the service of the United States Navy. He will be succeeded in Yokohama by Mr. L. Wagner of the U. S. flagship Brooklyn.

"It is not known whether Captain Eysinger's departure will deprive the club of his services for the rest of the season—it is hoped not.

"As leader of the Yokohama Americans last year, Mr. Eysinger organised a ball team that was indeed a credit to the American national sport and this year he had even greater prospects as the head of the Y. C. and A. C. outfit."

Shanghai Rifle Assn.

The June monthly competition of the Shanghai Rifle Association took place on Monday, June 24, from 6 to 9 a.m. and from 4 to 6 p.m. The conditios were 200 yards, Bisley targets, 1 sighting and 10 scoring shots. The weather was, on the whole, unfavorable with rain, while the light, though overcast, was fair in the early part of the day becoming, however, very indifferent in the afternoon. There were 41 competitors and the following are the five best scores of each class.

"A" Class:
A. E. Dequine ..... 44(a)
W. T. Rose 43
B. S. Chapman 41
G. H. A. Snow 40
O. L. Ilbert 40

"B" Class:
H. W. Lambert 5-4545454544=44(b)
C. Matsuno ...2-5445544544=44
H. Lane 42
T. Watanabe 39
F. E. Hodges 38

"C" Class:
G. V. Jensen ..... 42(b)
G. H. Wilder 40
Y. Hori 40
G. Dunlop 38
P. D. Sullivan 38

"D" Class:
K. Yamanaka ..... 38(b)
H. E. Pickering 36
T. W. Mitchell 36
B. Dawson 36
W. H. Leslie 35

(a) Winner of spoon and 2nd leg on cup.
(b) Winners of spoon and 1st leg on cup.

Allied Red Cross Cup Competition

When firing at the practices No. 4 (200 yds.) or No. 6 (300 yds.) the use of sandbags or mounds (firing over them) is optional.

The Shanghai Charity Cup

Handicap Competition open to members of the Defence Forces of Shanghai.

Any Military rifle with any sights. Bisley targets and conditions. Ranges: 200, 300 and 500 yards, 1 sighting and 7 scoring shots at each range. Intending competitors are reminded that entries for the above competition will be closed on Monday, July 1, at 5 p.m. Entries $1.00.

The proceeds of the entrance fee will be devoted to the Blue Cross of England and the Red Star of America.

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THE CHINA PRESS Incorporated Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Gloomy, misty, damp weather with moderate breezes in our regions. Local thunderstorms in the S. W.

BIRTH

SAILOR: On June 25th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Sailor, St. John's University, a daughter, Annette.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JUNE 26, 1918

The Beginning of the End

IT has all along been foretold by those familiar with the artificial political system that has up to this time sustained the alliance known as the Central Powers that Austria would be the first among those Powers to weaken or disintegrate under the shock of the present war, and it would now seem that the forecast is in process of fulfilment.

It is an open secret that Austria has been sustaining the burden not through love, but through fear, of Germany, and few have believed that an alliance based on such slender foundations could have the slightest chance of surviving a struggle of such cataclysmic proportions.

In marked contrast with the Austro-German alliance, stands the sacred partnership of the Allies, the justice of whose cause, their strength and endurance may be determined by the unflinching and undaunted manner in which they have confronted the fierce onslaughts of Germany and Austria, and thereby assured their ultimate victory.

What are the conditions in Austria at the moment of writing? We are told that fresh bread riots have occurred in Vienna and that more than 150,000 munition workers are on strike in the city. A like situation prevails in Budapest. And the Austro-Hungarian army, with the loss of 180,000 men, is in full retreat along the line of the Piave. The Austrian masses have apparently come to the conclusion that liberal promises of victory do not fill their stomachs. And they do not propose to feed the guns while they themselves remain unfed.

There is one thing in common between Germans and Austrians. Their Governments can tinker and tamper with the personal liberties of the individual as much as they like on the all-pervasive principle that the individual should be subordinated to the States; but even Germans and Austrians have no mind to brook an extension of that doctrine to the region of their gastronomic apparatus. That is the one thing the latter will not tolerate, which encourages the hope that if civilisation cannot appeal to the people of the enemy countries through their sense of humanity and justice, it can appeal to them through their stomachs, either by denying them bread or feeding them bullets.

In spite of the suppression by the censor of the news of the Austrian hunger strike, the news has been flashed over the wires, and will enable the world to get an inkling of the true position of affairs in the Dual Monarchy. Besides a demand for an early general peace, the Workmen's Council of Vienna has renewed its demand for "No annexations and no indemnities" and also for the formation of a League of Nations, which shows that the people of Austria realise that their only means of salvation from further German exploitation and domination for the latter's military and political purposes is through the establishment of such a League. Austria will not be the least benefited by the erection on the ruins of the present war of such a League of Nations.

The resolution of the Vienna Workmen's Council have been conveyed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs by a deputation of Social-Democrats with a request to negotiate with the enemy Governments. This shows that Austria is prepared readily to welcome the enunciation of the League of Nations doctrine by Viscount Grey the other day, which is also the outstanding formula of President Wilson and other statesmen of the world, who see in the formation of this league the only hope for humanity that there will be no such crime in the future as the insensate waste and destruction of the present war.

It is significant to note the alacrity with which Germany has despatched a thousand wagons of grain to Austria, this right after Dr. Seidler, the Austrian Premier, had told his fellow-countrymen that a supply of bread and grain from Germany was out of the question. In this connection Germany is probably under a misapprehension, for disaffection apparently has so percolated through the whole of the Austro-Hungarian populace that it is no longer so much a question of its spreading as of its developing into organised revolt. The conditions prevalent in Austria are those which breed revolutions.

Taken in conjunction with the hunger strike, the failure of the Austrian offensive is another nail in the German coffin. The Austrians have not only been held; they have been beaten and are fleeing back across the Piave in disorder. The Italians have inflicted a serious defeat on the enemy from Montello to the sea, and are in full pursuit of the fleeing enemy. The Austrians to put it plainly are beginning to crack, and the thing that is breaking them will, in time, break Germany, however well-disciplined and organised.

Austria is naturally the first to feel the pressure, as she is not so well organised as Germany, but the same causes that are operating in the case of Austria will inevitably operate in Germany in due course. The enemy is everywhere held and we are warranted in believing that he has done his worst.

When, feeling yourself weakening, you have rallied and struck your hardest blow, aiming for a knockout, only to find your opponent coming back at you stronger than ever, your courage, like Bob Acres', begins to ooze out at your finger tips. That is the psychology of the present situation as it affects the peoples of the Central Empires. France, Great Britain and Italy have their youths coming of military age every year whose numbers fully equal those of Germany and Austria-Hungary, and in addition the Allies have the big American armies and the vast American resources and energies wheeling into action. The hand-writing is on the wall. Victory for the Allies is as certain as rain in Shanghai in the jolly month of June.

Four Confident Statements

SIGNOR Orlando, the Italian Premier, on his return from the Western Front, declared:—"I rejoice to find that our Army leaders in the West feel that the Germans will neither reach the Channel ports nor separate the English and French: General Foch is master of the game."

Mr. Winston Churchill says:—"I do not believe that the German reserves are sufficient for their ambitious program.

"Our Armies will maintain a firm front throughout the summer, using their deadly weapons upon the German masses and husbanding their own strength. Meanwhile our kith and kin from the United States are coming to our aid as fast as the ships can steam. Our Navy is coping with the submarines, and our airmen see mastery in view."

Dr. Macnamara, Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, says:—"There is a date before us round about which the new construction of the day will balance the tonnage losses of the day. The balance thereafter will incline in our favor, and we shall proceed to make good previous merchant ship losses. The freedom of the world depends upon the shipyards of this country."

General Malterre, in the Matin, says:—"Our enemies are very near defeat."

Requiem

(Litanei. F. Schubert. Nachlass. L. f. 9, 10)

(*From The Westminster Gazette*)

Requiescant! God befriended,
Labor, pain and sorrow ended,
Death is over, life reborn.
Endless light, eternal rest.
Friend and foe together sleeping,
Requiescant, in God's keeping!

Requiescant! All souls greet you,
Angels, comrades, throng to meet you!
Wells of healing, fountains bright,
Cleanse the mortal stains of night.
All ye souls, together sleeping,
Requiescant, in God's keeping!

UNA ARTEVELDE TAYLOR.

Demand On The United States For Her Best War Effort

W. Beach Thomas, star correspondent of the Northcliffe press, left New York for England in Mid-May after a three months' tour of the United States. For three years previously he had represented the London Daily Mail at British headquarters in France, and his work there had exhibited a knowledge and understanding of military problems that had earned the confidence of the headquarters staff. He has been recalled to take his old place at the front. This article is valuable, as it presents the impressions of one of England's most competent and authoritative observers of war conditions in the United States. Beach Thomas is an Oxford graduate, won honors in athletics and took up ornithology as a profession. Attention was first attracted to him by his admirable articles on bird life, but his scope broadened and he became one of the most popular as he is certainly one of the ablest and most intelligent of the Northcliffe staff correspondents.

By W. Beach Thomas

(*British war correspondent, who has just completed a tour of America*)

I have no itch—though the complaint is a common malady—to play the Columbus, to discover or rediscover America. But it does seem to me that during the short if crowded time that I have spent in the United States that the country is for the first time discovering itself—is playing its own Columbus. Kipling once wrote a poem on the American spirit in which he prophesied the coming date when the American spirit should prove its triumphant worth in the eyes of the world. Well, as it seems to me, speaking with humility but not diffidence, that the American spirit—though it was always continuing its progress to a definite end—had never found its full and proper development till it was pulled up short in its course by the obstacle of German materialism.

We are going to win this war because the spiritual is fighting the material; and that "far off divine event to which the whole Creation moves" is moving in double quick time because the reserves of American idealism are at last being brought up under unity of command; and the unity of command that I mean is not Gen. Foch or any other particular Generalissimo, but the unity of a common aspiration to an idealistic end.

Watching America From France

Before saying what I wish to say about America's discovery of herself as the appointed champion of idealism in war, let me, within as few words as I compass, give some personal apology for presuming to play the critic in such a great business. I have been for over three years in France, most of the time at British headquarters, where we watched America from both far and near and had had advantage of the double perspective. A single incident will partly illustrate what I mean.

I was once up at an observation post in a front trench watching one of our artillery observers at work. He was reporting and recording not only the accuracy of the shelling but the quality of the detonation of each shell. The shells had come from America. Only one out of a very great number failed to explode—was a dud, as we say. The observer turned to us and said, "The shells at any rate are not too proud to fight," and when we talked afterward some one said, amid general agreement, that the man who coined that phrase would never have dared to coin it unless he knew that he was going to fight should his pride of race and nation be really touched. American shells were a godsend to the Allies in those early days—which now seem to me years and years ago, almost in another life, so remote is New York from Flanders. American soldiers have been a godsend in those latter days of strain and stress, of "blood and iron," but America is about to contribute a quota of spiritual assistance such as no country in the world has ever sent to any other or others.

'Not One Muddled Face'

Even in those neutral days I saw something of American surgeons and nurses and flying men and met quite a number of Americans who had enlisted in Canadian regiments; and knew from them what was coming when Germany began to display the cloven hoof she had awkwardly attempted to camouflage as a velvet slipper. Before I left the front the troops were arriving; and it happened that I saw a shipload of the early contingent disembark. Beside me was a great, one of our greatest, English writers. He said, when we had completed our inspection, "I did not see in the whole lot one single muddled face." I do not suggest that there has been no muddling in the United States (there has certainly been much. There always is everywhere, even in the best regulated families, not excluding Germany), but my point is that there has been no muddling of ideals. These clean cut, determined, bright, earnest soldier faces expressed the ideal more forcibly than is possible in any language from any writer, talker or orator. I left France and war correspondence and the writing of books on the war there to come for a while to America because America was as much a part of the front as the lines in Flanders. And everything I have seen here confirms that belief to the hilt. More. The successful end of the war lies in American hands. Let me say at once that it seemed to me on landing that American citizens did not in the least realise this; and I did not wonder. How could Fifth Avenue realise anything but itself? Its smooth roadway, where it passes what a great Englishman has called "The Gates of New York"—the fronting hotels at 55th Street—was paved with automobiles, of great and glorious build, making a moving road to the millionaire's paradise. Wealth and freedom from stress and trouble announced their presence hardly less obviously than pain and poverty between the flanking hills of Kemmel and Messines. How could any one walk Fifth Avenue in the evening and believe in the existence of war to the knife, of a fight for life between the powers of good and evil?

That of course was only a first impression. For three months continuously since then I have travelled about the United States—not least in the Middle West—with the one specific object of seeing America at war and seeking the satisfaction of sure knowledge that in every sense of the old phrase—though in a very different connection and context—"The New World was coming in to redress the balance of the old." In the course of this little Odyssey I have seen a great number of the war factories, of the war workers, and of the leading citizens of the Republic that is to make the world "safe for democracy." For example, I have twice visited Hog Island and the home of the Liberty Motor (and of the "Flivver" U-boat chaser) at Detroit. I have flown behind the Liberty Motor and watched a great American fighting aviator "play fantastic tricks before high heaven" in serene confidence that his engine would do all he asked of it. I have inspected arsenals, training camps and schools for sailors and soldiers between Mississippi and New York; and in all these I have spoken with the men responsible for this giant national work; with soldiers and sailors and engineers and organisers and last (perhaps also least, but on this I will not dogmatise) with politicians and with statesmen (who are not always identical with politicians, even in the United States). The list includes President Wilson, Mr. Schwab, Col. Roosevelt and Mr. Ford—who do not altogether represent an identical point of view. My experience, if somewhat hurried and brief, has at the worst not been of a clique, cliquey.

America Already A New Country

I do not propose to quote any of these persons, who spoke in every case with truly American candor, nor to deal in any detail with discussions that have gathered around Hog Island—that Colossus among the world's shipyards—or the Packard works, or the Curtiss plant of Buffalo; but from much talk and many sights and a various experience some plain and certain facts and tendencies emerge, which perhaps permit me without undue presumption to generalise, to say briefly and candidly what I think of the American Spirit in War Time.

"Spirits are not finely touched—save to fine issues." And beyond all question or cavil the American spirit has been "finely touched."

Personally I believe that I have seen a real and most beneficent revolution during the last few months. I mean that the leaven of "Americanisation" has worked so rapidly this spring that America is already a new country, and this is at least as true of the West as of the East, at least as true of the farmers—who after all are almost exactly half the total population—as of the city people.

Farmers' Great Service

Personally, I consider the farmers have beaten the whole of the rest of the population—always with the exception of the sailors, who have proved the fleet to be, in quality, as good as the best. "The American Navy could not be better" was said to me on the eve of my departure from England by one of our Admirals who had every means of judging. The farmers were "off the mark" first. The organisation for communicating with farmers was set busy at a meeting held three days before war was formally declared. Every grain crop (corn, wheat, oats, rye and potatoes) have been produced in ever greater and greater quantities. No fewer than 32,000,000 acres have been added to the productive total of the country's land. More than this, in spite of all prophecies to the contrary, in spite of a continuously enormous sale of horses, mules, oxen and sheep to the Allies, the heads of all these animals have been steadily increased till the total of stock today is greater than it has ever been.

It amazes me (and makes me almost fear that American mental habits are becoming urbanised, as they unfortunately are in England) that more has not been said and felt on this subject, for a real miracle has been wrought, both in production—which is the first essential—and in conservation. I could enlarge on the details of the miracle for columns, but must leave this part of the theme in hope that some one else will give the American farmers their due. Yet one thing more I must say of them and of their thoughtful, thorough Chief at Washington. Doubtless the colossal contribution to the Liberty Loan is largely due to city populations, but the most marvelous fact in its statistics is the percentage of contributors, and their number and wide distribution are due in very large measure to the "extensive and peculiar" ubiquity of the farmers' organisation, which was put at the full disposal of the organisers of the loan. And the farmers, so far as my experience goes, have seen to the proper Americanisation of their districts with a drastic calm that has few parallels. They have dissolved every hyphen under their control into a sort of liquid manure. It is, I apprehend, no accident that in some of the rural districts of the Middle West those who first clung to the hyphen ended by doing more war work and making bigger contributions to the loan than any of their neighbors.

I have written something of American idealism. Let me give the phrase a preciser meaning by indicating how it affects a particular department of concrete works. Much has been said, and more will be said, of the delay in the production of airplanes. (By the way, it must not be forgotten that there has been little delay in the production of seaplanes.) But whatever other reasons may be alleged, it is in my eyes quite certain that the chief cause of delay in every form of production has been what one of the best inventors called "scientific idealism." The Germans are utter realists. They produce at once anything they consider "good enough," whether in airplanes or bombs. They have, like other wicked persons, "sucked advantage" from their realism, which looks to the immediate need and satisfies it promptly and effectively. Now Americans, on the other hand, hate a second or third rate thing. In obedience to their psychology, American designers have worked to get the very best airplane engine, the very biggest and quickest fabricating factory for ships, the most reliable and deadly of all automatic guns. This insistence at the best has indisputably caused delays, regrettable delays, but with all its shortcomings it is going to win the war in the end.

America's Scientific Idealism

The airplanes, the ships, the Brownings, when they come, will be really the best and will be fabricated at a rate that leaves dizzy the brain of visitors from other countries where "standardised fabrication" is almost unknown.

It is a better omen for the future that this "scientific idealism" has prevailed, even though the inadequate results have been dangerous, than if second-rate, scratch, limited tools and engines had been produced instantly. It has taken long to harness the waters, but when harnessed they will be some waters—a real Niagara of effort, enormous, irresistible. That is my reasoned faith. When American idealism—whether in the fleet and blood of her sons or expressed in the armies or her weapons—will defeat for all time German realism, which has been bragging of its domination. "We were preparing guns and drilling while the French were singing their 'Marseillaise,'" said a German officer on the eve of the battle of the Marne. It was true, in part, but in the sum of things which will win, the French spirit that found voice in that matchless music and heroic verse or the men who drilled themselves into unconscious slavery and a state of subconscious cruelty?

As the French are, so—in spite of most contrary national characteristics—are the Americans.

It seems to some Englishmen, perhaps to most, that what we call "flag-wagging" is often in America an exaggerated ceremony. But personally I shall never again underestimate the value of the salutation of a flag as an emblem of national unity after seeing one of the numerous flag-raising celebrations at Hog Island. The place is eloquent of American achievement, of the national taste for bigness carried through to a successful end. I know that in the sequel those forty wooden and ten concrete shops will produce a ship a day or thereabouts. Mr. Schwab tells me that in eight weeks all will be ready on this ex-marsh-land for such record production. It was at the back end of one of these shops that I saw a congregation of workmen of various origins celebrate the unfurling of the flag with a whole-hearted zeal new in the history of the country. We have a saying, "Trade follows the Flag." It is true that "unity follows the Flag." Under the leadership of the Stars and Stripes the whole Nation, whatever the origin of its later immigrants, seems to me to have "gone over the top" as a single disciplined army, growing every week more organically united.

Solidarity Of The National Sense

In camp, factory, town and farm, Americanisation has developed with a thorough speed scarcely to be paralleled in history—that is my master impression; and perhaps in this case as in some others an onlooker may see even more of the game than those who are in the midst of the hurly-burly.

The solidarity of the national sense is natually most obvious in the army and navy. What struck me as the first characteristic of the American troops was their amazing evenness, levelness and uniformity in build, movement, guise and manner. I suppose the uniform itself had much to do with the appearance; but the uniformity was much more than skin deep; and no one could spend a day at Camp Upton or Camp Dix without getting continual proof of the speed of the process of Americanisation, of the growth of animated patriotism and sense of national solidarity.

We live in an age of miracles. The most pacific of all nations has sent an army of half a million, will send an army of many half-millions, to fight on a battlefield 3,000 miles away from its nearest boundary. A country that has neglected its mercantile marine has built in six months the largest freight shipyard in the world. A country that was consuming all it produced is exporting essential foods in great quantity to England, France and Italy. A country receiving an infinitely various population of many divergent elements has enunciated the clearest, most consistent ideal and is producing the most uniform of all the armies. When will the miracles cease?

It is a little surprise to one who has come from England, where so large a part of the active work of the country is done by woman, that half the American Nation—the female half—has not been given a more definite and concrete share in this development. But that, too, it coming; and the miracle will be permanent. Amid the waste and wreckage of war as seen in France and felt in every warring nation, it is difficult to find any certain ground of confidence. Civilisation seems a word of mockery; who can think of permanent peace in the midst of ARMAGEDDON?

But the sight of America at war re-dresses the perspective and creates the faith that the troubadour spirit which rights wrong wherever wrong shows its head is alive again and that the weight of united America may be as effective in preventing other wars as it will be effective in winning this war.

Civilisation will never again be degraded into Kultur.

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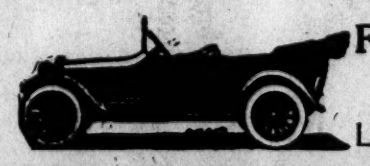

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Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

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SHE'S JUST THE SAME SHE'LL BE GLAD TO SEE YOU - MIKE!
HOW MANY TIMES HAVE I TOLD YOU NOT TO BRING YOUR FRIENDS IN THE PARLOR!
EVERY TIME YOU BRING IN ONE OF THOSE ROUGH-NECKS I'M GOING TO RUN THEM OUT -
WHO WAS THAT LOW-BROW?
THAT'S WHAT I WANT TO TELL YOU -
O-U!
IT WAS YOUR BROTHER - MIKE!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Little Bobbie's Pa — By William F. Kirk

Ma was reeding a funny paper last nite. Pa brot it hoam from down town & Pa was laffing wen he calm in. Ha ha, sed Pa, it is full of grins from cover to cover, Pa sed.

I will look it oaver, sed Ma, & if I think it is funny I will let you know. & then Ma began to laff.

I herd a funny story down town today, sed Pa.

Wait till I have finished reeding this story, sed Ma; one flash of sunshine at a time, sed Ma.

I beg yure parding, sed Pa, but this was reely funny & I mite forgit it. It was about a English feller in the tranches, sed Pa, and he had the hickups & he cuddent stop eeven wen the shells was busting all around him & the big guns was roaring in his eers, sed Pa to Ma. & then, sed Pa, one of the other men sed I know how to stop them hickups. I will point my finger at him & yell & scare him. Ha Ha, sed Pa.

Did the hickups stop? sed Ma.

I doant beleeve you git the story at all, sed Pa.

Of course I do, sed Ma, the man sed Them Hickups instead of Those Hickups. But that isent half as funny as sum of the joaks in this here paper, sed Ma. Here is one about a chorus gurl, sed Ma, which was playing a one nite stand in Maine. Humor is a blessed thing, sed Ma. If it was not for humor what wud we do in these here times of war & hard going?

That is why you shud appreshiate me, sed Pa. Every time I cum hoam I have a new story for to spring on you.

I do appreshiate you, sed Ma; you are a reglar sunbeam around the house. Here is a joak about a deepart-ment store, sed Ma. A gurl asked a clerk if the gurls was waring thare skirts any shorter & the gurl sed No, not any longer. Ha Ha.

That is perfeckly ripping, sed Pa. I see whare the baseball magnets is planning for to soak General Publick a little moar this yeer for tickets to them games. I wont be on deck at so many gaims if thay try to soak me, sed Pa.

It will be a good thing for yure bizness if you stay away from that baseball park a littel moar anyway, sed Ma. You went to so many gaims last year, sed Ma, that yure hed beegan to look round like a baseball. This yeer the men of our glorus nashun must work, work, work, sed Ha, & saiv, saiv, saiv.

What about the ladies of our glorus nashun? sed Pa. I hoap thay are going to stand sholder to sholder with thare noabel husbands.

The ladies of this nashun has always been saving, sed Ma; it is the men wich has made the munny fly.

That is the funniest thing you have seen in that funny paiper tonite sed Pa.

That wasent in the funny paiper, sed Ma, I sed that myself.

Well, sed Pa, if you sed it yureself it is eeven moar funnier, & Pa was going to say sum moar but he saw Ma looking at him awful hard so he beegan to whissel.

All Over The Far East

Five hundred tons of silver bar and mutilated coin, valued at P24,000,000, constituted a considerable part of the cargo of the Pacific Mail steamer Colombia from Manila to Hongkong. This shipment, the largest of the kind ever made upon a Pacific vessel and perhaps the largest shipment of silver ever made on any vessel, is consigned to the director of the mint at Calcutta, India. Pacific Mail Steamship officials stated that the amount was the largest for which the insurance companies would take risk. The shipment was made by the director of the mint at San Francisco to the director of the mint at Calcutta. Transhipment will be made at Hongkong.

The Far Eastern Olympiad will be contested in Manila in July, 1919, and preliminary plans were considered at a meeting held by the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation. The plans discussed were those pertaining to the management of the games, and committees are being formed to handle this important matter. The authorities of the Federation are bending all efforts to make the Far Eastern meet a grand and successful event.

A ride round the market garden area nearest to Tientsin shows that the flooded district is now all dry again and the gardeners and small farmers have all got promising looking crops coming on. They state, in reply to a query, that the recent floods have apparently improved the soil. This is quite probable.

A Vladivostok despatch to the Jiji says that early in the morning of the 11th instant 30 Russian soldiers belonging to the Red Guard broke into the Tokiwatei, a Japanese restaurant, on the excuse that they wanted to inspect the stock of liquor. The proprietor tried to communicate with the headquarters of the Japanese marines, but the wire had been cut by the intruders. Eventually however, he managed to get into communication on a telephone in a neighboring house. A party of Japanese marines quickly arrived on the scene, whereupon the Russians fled. The Jiji correspondent thinks the incident may lead to complications.

There have been rumors in circulation of late regarding a Japanese-American Conference to be held at Tokio. In this connection the Hochi learns that the proposal is not a new one, but was mooted when Dr. Anezaki went to the United States last year. At first the American sympathisers with the idea wanted to hold a conference either at Tokio or Honolulu of scholars, politicians, business-men, religionists, and journalists of all countries having interests in the Pacific—Japan, the United States, China, South American States, and Russia. Subsequently the opinion prevailed that the proposal was too comprehensive and would be productive of no real effect. The original proposal was accordingly changed to that of holding a conference between influential Japanese and Americans with the object of promoting an understanding between Japan and the United States. It is stated (says the Japan Chronicle) that arrangements are now being made along this line.

A strange murder mystery is reported from Mukden. On March 30 a heavy wooden box was found on the platform of the Mukden station. No one came forward to claim it, so the derelict was deposited in the cloak room. Sixteen days, then forty days, and still no one went to claim it. As the railway company cannot dispose of unclaimed property by public auction until six months from date of loss, it was decided to leave the thing alone.

Since the box had come from a Changchun train, the station authorities at the latter place were communicated with, but all they knew about the matter was that a box of the given description had been seen in a third class compartment of that train.

A few days ago, when the mysterious box has been there for 70 days, it was decided to shift its position so as to make way for other goods. When the box was moved, the porters heard the gurgling sound of water and at the same time were aware of a fearful stench. Their suspicions aroused, they immediately reported the matter to the station master. The railway doctor was summoned, the box was opened, and then a lady's corpse was discovered. At present the local police are trying to unravel the mystery.

Hambeung, South Hamkyougdo, Korea, reports that in the district of Kawon wolves have lately mauled or carried away ten children or more. The police and gendarmes have just started a hunt for the beasts.

Because of the supension of the parcels post system between Japan and England via Canada, since May 14, 8,000 packages are held up at the Yokohama post office. It was expected that the packages would be shipped June 18.

Over 50 persons have been so far imprisoned in Kyoto in connection with the local Municipal scandals, including Mayor Chno and Deputy Mayor Ishikawa. The Vice-President of the Prefectural Assembly, among the imprisoned, is said to be now mentally deranged.

Speaking in London recently at the annual meeting of the Wesleyan Methodist Foreign Missionary Society, the Rev. Charles Inwood said it was a common mistake to imagine that foreign missions were concerned only with the ignorant and the poor. "In Korea he had seen the conversion of two nobles of Cabinet rank, who, for their liberal opinions, had been cast into a loathesome dungeon among criminals of the lowest type." The missionaris contrived to get into the prison by the use of what the speaker described as "sanctified tact." Dangerous thoughts these, surely! comments the Japan Chronicle.

From Tokio it is learnt that the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have entered into agreement; the latter to recognise the former's Australian route, while the former shall work the Japan-France line exclusively. On these conditions both have joined the London Conference.

From the north comes the news that negotiations for the export of the output of the Tiehlin Flour Mill to France now in progress are nearly terminated. In execution of this order, the factories at Tiehling and Changchun are to be operated extra hours. The order is for 500,000 sacks of flour; to be shipped from Dalny by special steamers.

It will be remembered that a few days ago a New York special to the Asahi was quoted, stating that in diplomatic circles in Washington the belief obtains that Japan will send a larger naval force to the Mediterranean for the protection of shipping. A certain naval authority, quoted by the Asahi in this connection, denies the report. He states that various circumstances do not permit of Japan despatching a larger force to the Mediterranean. Although it is evident that America is desirous of Japan's further help in the direction indicated, the matter has not been formally taken up between Washington and Tokio. The Japanese authorities, says the naval officer quoted, have not, in these circumstances, given any consideration to the question of extending the scope of Japan's participation in the war.

It is understood from a reliable source that the Entente Powers are contemplating the transportation of the Czechs and Slovaks a Vladivostok to France to fight the enemy. Although these Czechs and Slovaks are Austrian subjects they are nevertheless sworn enemies of the Dual Monarchy and before the collapse of Russia many of these people had been fighting on the side of the Russians against the Austrians. Of late, however, many of these people had been moving towards the Far East, and it is estimated that there are thirty thousand Czechs and Slovaks at Vladivostok alone. The Entente Powers consider it advisable to assist these men to get to Europe to fight the enemy. It has been decided that the three ships which had been provided for the deportation of enemy subjects from this country to Australia should be sent to Vladivostok instead to transport these Czechs and Slovaks to France.

A Habarovsk despatch reports a boldly executed robbery on board a steamer navigating the Amur. The passenger-boat Slava, with 530 passengers on board, left Blagovestchensk on June 9 for Habarovsk and had reached a place some 100 versts from her destination on June 13 when the robbery occurred. About one o'clock in the morning when all the passengers were in bed a party of thirty robbers who had smuggled themselves into the vessel disguised as passengers, seized all the firearms on board and some of the marauders stood watch over the captain and engineers with revolvers so that the ship might continue her voyage. Other robbers locked up all the crew and carried out the depredation of all the passengers securing about 500,000 roubles in money in addition to a large quantity of jewels and other articles. After having leisurely dined on all the good things the ship contained the robbers left in two small boats at a point 10 versts from Habarovsk. Nine Japanese among the passengers lost 90,000 roubles besides other articles, according to the report.

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TOMORROW

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Monday, July 1, 1918.

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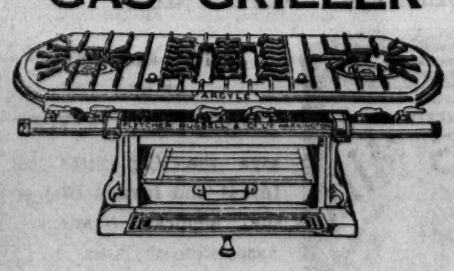

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Injunction Is Dissolved In Hankow Egg Hong Suit

Judge Lobingier Sets Aside Temporary Restraining Order Against Layton Company's Former Employe

Decision in the contract case, wherein the John Layton Co. sought to restrain Mr. Carl Blomberg, a former employe, from entering into the egg product or poultry business in China and from divulging any of the company's secrets, was filed by Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China at Hankow on June 22. The judgment holds that the respondent may not be prohibited from entering into business in China, despite the wording of his contract, and dissolves a temporary injunction granted in Shanghai on June 6. The complainants' petition that the respondent be prohibited from divulging any of the company's secrets is upheld.

The complainants were represented by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose, Geoffrey H. Wright, H. C. C. Bailey and R. T. Bryan, Jr. Mr. Ralph A. Frost and Messrs. Fleming and Davis appeared for the respondent. The text of the judgment follows:

A temporary injunction was granted in this cause on June 6.

"Restraining the respondent from continuing in the employ of any one in Hankow other than complainant and the International Export Company whose business is in any way connected with eggs or poultry."

From the limited examination of the law which we were then able to make we were of the opinion that complainant's averment of "irreparable damage" from a breach of the contract there set out, justified an order preserving the *status quo ante* during the brief period which must elapse before the cause could be heard upon its merits. Such a hearing has now taken place and both parties have presented their evidence. Previous to the trial, however, complainant offered certain affidavits in support of a claim, made orally in open court, that respondent had violated the terms of the injunction. But as no formal motion for an order to show sause was presented, said claim was heard in connection with the trial and both parties were given opportunity to present evidence thereon.

Aside from the affidavits which are mainly to the effect that respondent was seen upon the premises of his employer after the service of the order of injunction (which did not prohibit him therefrom), a Chinese mason named Wong Her-gee testified that on the night of June 10, two days after the service of the order, the respndent gave directions to the witness and others regarding the placing of two layers of brick on the premises of respondent's employer. On cross-examination he admitted that a certain clerk told him that respondent had given orders to work at night. A Chinese coolie also testified to orders by respondent but on cross-examination admitted that he did not hear them given. On the other hand, respondent states positively that he did nothing in the way of "working, giving orders or contructing" after the service of the order, and we must find the evidence of violation insufficient under a well known rule which has been thus stated in a work of authority:

"The proceedings in contempt being in their nature criminal in character the strict rule of construction applicable to a criminal prosecution obtains therein, and presumptions and intendments will not be indulged to sustain a conviction. The guilt must be established by clear and satisfactory evidence; a mere preponderance is not enough. The accusations must be supported by evidence sufficient to convince the mind of the trior beyond a reasonable doubt of the actual guilt of the accused."

II.

Coming now to the merits of the case we find the answer, which admits the execution of the contract, challenging the validity of that clause, quoted in the former opinion, by which respondent:

"Agrees that he will at no time without the written consent of said employer either in his own behalf or in behalf of any person or company other than said employer or said International Export Company, enter into any business in China in any way connected with or pertaining to eggs or poultry or any other kind of business transacted by or in behalf of the International Export Company."

In granting the temporary injunction we had occasion to observe:

"It is no longer the rule either in England or America that a contract by which one party agrees not to engage in a certain business *for a limited time* within even an extensive area is void."

Neither the able and exhaustive argument of counsel in this case nor our own subsequent researches have given us any reason for qualifiying that statement of the law; but have brought to light other authorities which must control final disposition of the case. For the prohibition above quoted from the contract is not, it will be seen, "for a limited time." On the contrary the respondent agreed that he would "*at no time . . .* enter into any business *in China*," etc. Agreements unlimited in time but limited in area have been upheld but the area has usually been small—rarely larger than a country. Where the convenant extends two hundred miles or more it has frequently been void. The authority chiefly relied upon by complainant and cited in the former opinion upheld a contract unlimited in area but limited in time to twenty-five years. We have been cited to no case where a contract unlimited in time and covering an area as extensive as this was upheld.

On the other hand, H.B.M. Supreme Court in China refused an injunction to enforce as to other ports than Shanghai an agreement by an employee not to enter for ten years into the service of any other person in Shanghai or any other place where the employer might have a branch business; so that if complainant were seeking relief in a court of its own nationality it would apparently be denied.

However, it seems now to be well recognised that the former tests by limits have lost their importance. As was said in a case in which this Court declined to uphold a clause forbidding a retiring member of the pilots' association to pursue his calling for a period of two years, it is neither the duration of the contract nor the area over which it is meant to extend which constitutes the determining factor as regards its validity; they are merely elements in the general consideration of its reasonableness.

An English work of authority summarises the result of the "all important decision" by the House of Lords above cited, as follows:

"(1) The old rule distinguishing between general and particular restraints has ceased to afford the practical test, which is now in all cases the reasonableness of the covenant in the interests of the covenantee.

"(2) In weighing the reasonableness of the restraint regard must be had to the following considerations:

"(a) The generality of the covenant, whether as to time or space, may render it unreasonable. A covenant is not necessarily valid because restricted as to time, but may be void because it is not so restricted.

"(b) Different degrees of protection are reasonable in different cases, e.g., in the sale of a trade secret, sale of goodwill, or dissolution of partnership and contracts of service respectively. A trade secret needs absolute protection, and there is greater freedom of negotiation in the case of the sale of goodwill than in cases of apprenticeship.

"(c) The reasonableness of the restriction must be judged by the character and nature of the business or of its customers."

One of the authorities presented by complainant's counsel contains the following discussion on this point:

"No better test can be applied to the question whether a particular contract is reasonable than by considering whether the restraint is such only as to afford a fair protection to the interests of the party in favor of whom it is given, and not so large as to interfere with the interests of the public. Whatever restraint is larger than the necessary protection of the party can be of no benefit to either; it can be only oppressive, and if oppressive it is, in the eye of the law, unreasonable.

"The covenant is inserted only to protect one of the parties from the injury which, in the execution of the contract or enjoyment of its fruits, he may suffer from the unrestrained competition of the other. The main purpose of the contract suggests the measure of protection needed, and furnishes a sufficiently uniform standard by which the validity of such restraints may be judicially determined. In such a case, if the restraint exceeds the necessity presented by the main purpose of the contract, it is void for two reasons: first, because it oppresses the covenantor, without any corresponding benefit to the covenantee; and, second, because it tends to a monopoly. It may be added that even though there is an apparent main lawful purpose, yet if the obvious purpose and necessary result of the contract are to establish a monopoly, the contract is void.

"The validity of the contract should be determined not by what has been done under it, but by what may be done under it; by what will be its real tendency with reference to trade and monopoly when in full operation."

Applying to this case the foregoing tests we may now inquire what feature of complainant's business needs the protection of the clause prohibiting respondent from entering into similar business anywhere in China at any time? The evidence discloses that complainant has but one plant in China and that at Hankow. In the case already cited from H.B.M. Supreme Court in China, the agreement not to enter for a period of ten years into the service of any other person in Shanghai where the employer might have a branch business, was held unreasonable as to all except Shanghai, in the absence of proof that branches had been opened elsewhere.

"The character and nature of the business or of its customers" is an important test. Complainant's customers are apparently not found in China at all for its business appears to consist in manufacturing its product and shipping it to outside countries. No evidence has been produced which would justify us in finding that complainant would suffer any loss of custom whatever through the mere fact of respondent's employment by a concern engaged in similar business in Shanghai or Tientsin. Indeed if we are to accept the estimate given by complainant's local manager as to the quality of respondent's services the result would be quite the contrary.

On the other hand, the literal enforcement of the clause renders respondent wholly useless for the balance of his life to the development in China of an important industry. This, as recited in the works above quoted, is not only oppressive to him but tends to prejudice the public. It is suggested indeed that the commercial area of China is after all quite limited, but it appears that this particular business is really conducted in distant parts of China. Moreover, to repeat a portion of the language above quoted, we must consider "what may be done" and it requires little stretch of the imagination to conceive that industries of this class may in time become not only extensive but very numerous in a country of such vast extent as China.

Finally, respondent's employment is in the nature of what one of the authorities above calls an "apprenticeship" regarding which it is said there is not the same freedom of negotiation as in the sale of goodwill. In other words, if respondent had here been conducting a rival business which he had sold upon a sufficient consideration to complainant with an incidental agreement not to engage again in the same business in China, there would have been more reason for its literal enforcement. But here respondent sold nothing. He merely engaged at the very moderate salary of $200.00 a month to serve complainant under what purports to be an arrangement terminable at complainant's will.

On the whole, therefore, we are unable to find that the clause here invoked meets the tests of reasonableness imposed by these authorities, and after reviewing them we are forced to the conclusion that said clause "exceeds the necessity presented by the main purpose of the contract."

III

In granting the temporary injunction we referred to the rule that where "the contract is divisible it may be enforced locally even though the provisions as to a larger area are not upheld." This doctrine is well recognised in England and it was thereunder that in the case above cited H. B. M. Supreme Court in China was able to segregate the prohibition regarding Shanghai from that relating to any other place where complainants might have a branch business. In the decision on this point cited in our former opinion and now invoked, by counsel for complainant, the Supreme Court, applying the same doctrine, uphold that portion of the contract in judgment which related to one state though in fact another state was included. Hence if the contract before us had prohibited respondent from entering into other employment in Hankow or elsewhere it might have been upheld as to Hankow, and it was in contemplation of such a possibility that the temporary injunction, limited to Hankow alone, was granted. But a study of the contract in the light of other authorities on this point convinces us that the prohibition as to place of employment is not divisible. Thus, in a leading case where a tailor's employee engaged not to carry on "any business whatsoever within the distance of one mile of" the employer's establishment for a period of two years, the court said in denying an injunction:

"If the plaintiff's argument be good, then in every such case the Court could carve out of the unreasonable distance a distance which would be reasonable. Thus if the covenant were, e.g., not to carry on a business in any part of the whole world, the Court would be asked to uphold it by construing it as a covenant not to carry on the business within, say, a limit of two miles, which would in effect be making a new covenant, not that to which the parties agreed."

The same course was taken where the employee had agreed "that he would not be in any way connected with any other business within three miles." Byrne, J., holding that the phrase "any other business" was not divisible.

In still another case where the employee, also a tailor:

"Bound himself not to enter into any business arrangement in competition with or that would in any way interfere with the business carried on by the plaintiff at his establishments in Weybridge or the city of London, or at any of his addresses of the future."

Lord Alverstone in giving judgment:

"Said that the Court could not break up covenants of this sort, unless after severance an enforceable contract remained; and here the words 'will not enter into any business arrangement in competition with the plaintiff' were too wide both as to time and as to space, and too vague. There was no residum not open to objection that the Court could enforce."

So where the clause read "30 miles from either the Town Hall at Bournemouth of the Bargate at Southampton" it was held indivisible.

The doctrine of these cases has been summarised as follows:

"The covenant must, however, be so expressed that it is severable without making a new contract between the parties for the sake of validating an instrument otherwise void; the test is, whether it can be stated as two or more distance covenants.

"It is not permissible to sever a provise from the rest of the covenant when the provise affects the meaning of the whole; and one part of a covenant may not be severed from another unless an enforceable contract remains."

But while we can find no basis upon which to divide or sever the prohibition as to other employment we are of the opinion that said covenant may be segregated from certain other clauses of the contract, e.g., the undertaking that the employee is not "to divulge any secret . . . . . which he may receive or obtain relating to the business," etc. As stated in one of the authorities above quoted "a trade secret needs absolute protection," and while the testimony in this case fails to show any specific secret which respondent has so obtained, still if there is none such the prohibition will not prejudice him and if, as would be only natural, some such secret has been learned complainant is entitled to its concealment.

The answer assails the validity of that clause of the contract which makes the employer "the sole judge" of whether certain specified grounds of dismissal have accrued. But in view of the conclusion which we have reached we consider it unnecessary to enter into a discussion of that question which, it was intimated in argument, is now being litigated in another form. Anything we might say on that point, therefore, would not only be unnecessary here but might unnecessarily prejudice the rights of parties to said proceedings.

It is accordingly considered and decreed that the temporary injunction hereinbefore granted be and the same is hereby dissolved, but that respondent be and he hereby is enjoined from divulging any secret or giving out any information which he may have obtained while in complainant's employ relating to its business or that of the International Export Company and likely in any way to affect their interests. There will be no allowance of costs to either party.

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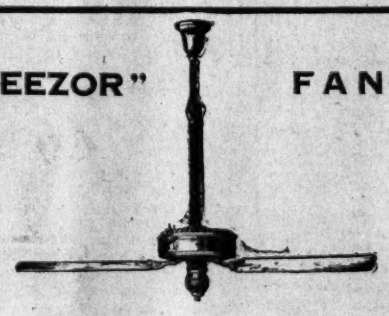

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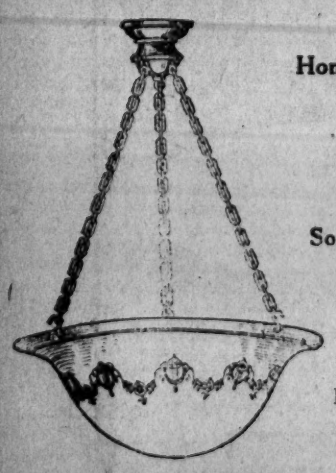

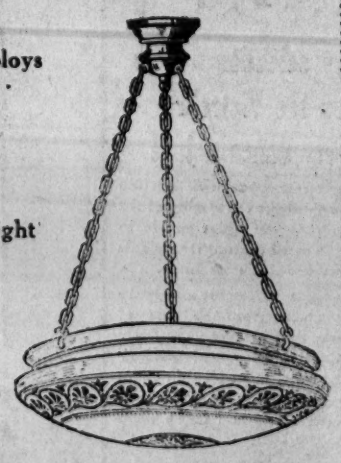

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KAISER HAS ARMY OF 5,300,000 NOW

Decrease Of 700,000 From 1917 And 1,500,000 Fewer Than In August, 1916

600,000 RECRUITS FOR 1918

Enemy's Total Losses In War Put At 3,000,000—American Aid Valuable

With the American Army in France, May 10.—Authentic reports show the German Army today numbers approximately 5,300,000 men, or almost twice the size it was in August, 1914, and 1,500,000 less than in August, 1916. This is exclusive of the Austrian Army, which in the calculations of military experts is a check off against the Italian Army.

Careful calculations have convinced Allied military experts that from her own resources Germany cannot add more than 600,000 men to the army this year, and against this is checked an annual German loss of 1,200,000. In calculations of the military man power situation the potentialities of German activity in the Ukraine are always a factor. It is no secret that the Kaiser hopes to place a Ukrainian army on the western front before the end of the war.

The military situation as to man power may be summarised by saying that France, England and the United States now face a German Army of more than 5,000,000 men. Calculations of the strength of the British and French forces show the size of the task confronting America as to raising military man power. Information from Allied sources shows that there are now on the western front from Calais to Belfort 203 German divisions. These divisions average in size 18,000 men, making a total of 3,654,000. This is 1,200,000 more than the Germans had on the western front one year ago, and of the 1,200,000 increase 75 percent came from the Russian front. The remainder represents recruits.

Rumania Not A Factor

The signing of a peace treaty by Germany and Rumania will not add greatly to German military strength, for it is understood there were only five German divisions on the Rumanian front. There are on the eastern front sixteen regular German divisions, three reserve divisions, and twenty-two Landwehr divisions, a total of forty-one. These divisions are the poorest part of the Kaiser's army and only at two-thirds strength, making about 500,000 men. There are in German depots 300,000 soldiers, and on lines of communication 1,000,000 more. There is one German division in Palestine, but none in Mesopotamia, and none on the Italian front.

These forces total about 5,465,000. Officers with Germany's allies and other smaller factors would bring the figure to about 5,600,000. For German losses of a permanent nature in the recent Somme offensive a figure of 300,000 may be fixed. This leaves a strength of 5,300,000 as a measure of the military man power at the Kaiser's hands.

When the Kaiser started the war in August, 1914, he had an army of 2,800,000 in actual operation. One year later this army had grown to 4,300,000. By August, 1916, the German Army numbered 5,800,000. In August, 1917, the approximate size of the German Army was 6,000,000. Now it is about 700,000 fewer than that. The difference between the present size of the army, and that at the high water in August, 1916, is consequently 1,500,000.

Recruits Of The Enemy

Since August, 1916, recruits have been put in at a rate of 600,000 a year, or 900,000 in all. This indicates the German losses since August, 1916, were 2,400,000 men. The German Army's total loss in the war is placed at considerably more than 3,000,000.

German divisions now have 9,000 infantry, where they formerly numbered 12,000. The Germans started the Somme offensive with an infantry superiority of 300,000 over the French and British forces. Many German divisions have been disrupted by severe punishment, and indications now are that the enemy is repairing the machine before hitting again. He has abundance of man power to feed the machine as soon as it is fixed.

There is little fear of the Austrians helping the Germans on the western front. The best information is that a small amount of Austrian artillery is being used and no infantry. Reports have it that the political situation in Austria is such that a large Austrian force will not be sent to France. This situation gives reason for the calculations made checking the Italian Army against the Austrian and figuring German strength against England, France and the United States.

Because the great German man power strength makes every soldier in France and England needed now, it can be seen that Americans are performing a larger military service than is often thought. Every American soldier in the line anywhere from Calais to Belfort adds one fighter to the Allied forces. This means that every American division holding a line on the American sectors adds two French divisions to the force to confront the boche, French divisions being one-half the size of American.

Danger In Ukraine

It is clear that Germany cannot increase the size of her army from within, and that the certain established ratio of losses will decrease the Kaiser's army. These losses are now running at a rate of more than 1,000,000 a year, and her 1919 class numbers 600,000. However, great attention is being paid to the probable work of Germany in Ukraine. Germans and Ukrainians may some time be fighting side by side.

Some expert observers see in the situation a need for more active propaganda work by America in Russia to curtail Germany's use of her limitless man power against the former allies of Russia. I have heard it suggested that Theodore Roosevelt probably would make a success of such a job. With the political situation existing in Austria, the use of Russian man power seems to offer the Kaiser his only chance to increase his army and always keep it ahead of the Allies as the increasing force of American soldiers is thrown into the balance against him.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on June 25, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	**per lb.**	**14-20**
Mutton	**„**	**16-20**
Pork	**„**	**25-30**
Veal	**„**	**25-30**
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	„	14-16
Mandarin	**„**	**30-40**
Mackerel	„	14-16
Pomfret	„	14-16
Salmon	„	16-18
Samli	„	40-50
Soles	„	14-16
Whitebait	„	none
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	„	60-90
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	22-25
Geese	each	70-$1
Hare	**„**	**none**
Partridge	**„**	**none**
Pheasant	**„**	**none**
Pigeons	„	15-18
Plover	„	none
Quail	each	16-18
Snipe	„	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	„	none
Wild Pigeons	„	none
Woodcock	„	none
Wild Geese	„	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	„	none
Ananas	„	10-12
Cherries	„	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	**per doz.**	**none**
Grapes	**per lb.**	**none**
Lemons	**each**	**7-8**
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	5-10
Mangosteens	per doz.	40-60
Melons	each	2-4
Oranges	per lb.	15-20
Peaches	„	6-8
Persummons	**„**	**none**
Peeboes	**per lb.**	**8-10**
Plums	„	8-10
Pumeloes	each	15-28
Pineapples	„	12-15
Pears	per lb.	20-25
Strawberries	„	none
Walnuts	„	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	6-8
Asparagus	**per doz.**	**20-30**
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	„	2-3
Beetroot	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	7-8
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	**„**	**2-3**
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-1.00
Onions	per lb.	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.40-$1.60
Peas	per lb.	5-6
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	„	15-18
Turnips	**per bunch**	**2-3**
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	„	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	„	$2.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.20
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	„	17
Fodder		
Barley	per lbs.	$2.65
Bran	„	1.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. July 2
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. July 1

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per .....June 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru June 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. June 29

MAILS DUE.
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela .. June 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. July 1

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Kaifong left Hongkong for Shaghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Uelhaiwei and Shanghai on Sunday.

The T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru left Hongkong for Shanghai on Monday, and is expected to arrive at Woosung today. She will be despatched for San Francisco via ports tomorrow, at 5 p.m.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Siangyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line), with mails left Moji on Monday, may be expected to arrive at mail wharf today, about 1 p.m.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangteen from Ningpo:—Messrs. Bottuel, Heath and Themdahl.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Changon	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co
June 25	D.L. Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
June 25	noon Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 25	3.00 W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	noon W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Koonshing	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
June 25	11.00 *Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
June 25	— Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co

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TIME TABLE

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0⁰⁰ = Midnight, 13³⁰ = 1³⁰ p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2035	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1960	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1985	1700	720
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	710
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line			Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—		1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—		1655	1602
745	1200	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—		1631	1547
1133	1500	—	148	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—		1332	1221
1457	1746	—	—	dep. Techow dep.	—		1048	926
1801	2021	—	220	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—		806	640
7.	:	—		:	—		:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—		756	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—		601	1542
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—		349	1311
1315	018	—	377	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—		339	1256
1536	316	—	—	dep. Lincheng dep.	—		120	1032
1816	450	—	420	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—		2336	810
9.	:	—	—	:	—		:	10.
630	457	—	523	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—		2329	2007
1156	833	—	600	arr. Pengpu dep.	—		1953	1442
1206	840	—	631	dep. Pengpu arr.	—		1946	1432
1657	1152	—		dep. Chuchow dep.	—		1648	928
1848	1300	—		arr. Pukow dep.	—		1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1429	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	650
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.	610	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.	522	1125	1858	628	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1952

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

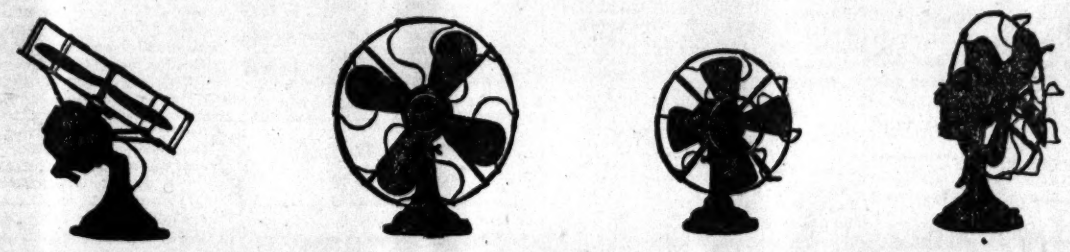
S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

WESTINGHOUSE
Fan Motors



10" Stationary Tls. 22.00
10" Oscillating „ 27.00
12" Stationary „ 24.00
12" Oscillating „ 30.00

16" Stationary Tls. 28.00
16" Oscillating „ 33.00
32" Ceiling „ 32.00
56" Ceiling „ 45.00

LARGE STOCK JUST RECEIVED

Westinghouse 8 "Whirlwind" Fans
100/120 Volts Tls. 12.00 200/220 Volts Tls. 14.00

DELIGHTFUL FOR
The Office or Home

Liberal discounts to dealers

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Electrical Engineering CORPORATION

Union Building — The Bund

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	18.25	17.15	23.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.16	19.20	1.06
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.23	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.06	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.23	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.50	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	15.30		..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	8.18		..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.25		..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.45		..	..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	19.50		..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	..	..	..	8.35		..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40		..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.00		..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27		..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	..	..	..	12.56		..
NANKING dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.08	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	12.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	8.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.20	17.20	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.13	KIANGWAN dep.	8.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.17
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	12.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.30	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	8.45	8.06	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.55

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	...
Soccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	...
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	...
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekzah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.38	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7 00	8 30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekzah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.40
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.30
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.		*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South arr.		*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17 18	18.20	....
Soccawei dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17 28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11 00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12 45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 25, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate:
@ 111¼=Tls. 89.89
@ 7.28=Mex. $123.47
Mex. Dollars Market rate 72.4375
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 289
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1803
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ 4/8=Tls. 4.29
@ exch. 7.28=Mex. $5.89
Peking Bar ..... —
Native Interest ..... .05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount 5%
Market rate of discount:—
3 m-s. ..... %
4 m-s. ..... %
6 m-s. ..... %
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.
Ex. Paris on London ....Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London ...T.T. $4.76½
Consols ..... £ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/8
London ..... Demand 4/8¼
India ..... T.T. 311½
Paris ..... T.T. 637
Paris ..... Demand 640
New York ..... T.T. 111
New York ..... Demand 111¾
Hongkong ..... T.T. 70½
Japan ..... T.T. 47½
Batavia ..... T.T. 214½

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m/s. Cdts. 4/9⅜d.
London ..... 4 m/s. Docy. 4/10d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Cdts. 4/10⅛d.
London ..... 6 m/s. Docy. 4/10⅜d.
Paris ..... 4 m/s. 662
New York ..... 4 m/s. 114½

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE.

Hk. Tls. 3.93 @ 4/6½ £1
" 1 @ 621 France 6.92
" 0.83 @ 103¾ Gold $1
" 1 @ 48⅛ Yen 2.30
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 3.82
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Moter-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL
73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$560
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 280
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$325 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	$750 B.
Yangtsze	$195
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 21½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$132 B.
Hongkong Fire	$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 136
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	140s.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 23
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼ B.
Oriental Cons	4/8, 6d.
Philippine	1lb. 0.80
Raub	$2½ S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$124 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 115½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 18¼ B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 70 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$83 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	" 5
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$12 B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 117 S.
Oriental	Tls. 52 S.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 138 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 8 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$83 B.
Green Island	$6.90 B.
Langkats	Tls. 15
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$80
Moutrie	$31
Watson	$5.10 B.
Weeks	$13½ B.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8½
Amherst	Tls. 0.25 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 7 S.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.90
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Arang 1913	Tls. 0.70
Batu Tch Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 1
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02½
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 1¾ B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16
Padang	Tls. 11½
Pangkalan Durian	Tls. 5
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 92½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 6 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.75
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2⅛
Ziangbe	Tls. 3½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10¼
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	93
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64¼
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 21½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 75 S.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 165

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, June 25, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Padangs @ Tls. 11.50 cash
Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.00 cash
New Engineering @ Tls 18.25 cash
Docks @ Tls. 116.00 cash

Hankow Market

Exports

Market conditions remain the same as last reported, and business continues very dull with practically nothing doing. America has placed further articles on the prohibited list, particularly Hides and Skins, but as the season is now closed this will not greatly affect conditions. Wood Oil is firmly quoted, with no sellers owing to the dack of supplies. Tallow supplies are nearly exhausted and quotations for this are dearer. Native holders of hides have raised their limits for the remaining stocks of last year's supply.

Imports

The Piece Goods market remains steady, without, however, any real interior demand. Dealers looking for "peace" in the near future are inclined to lay in supplies of anything that appears cheap. Piece Goods clearances have been slightly better during the past week, especially of Blacks. Some 50/60 packages of Manchester Whites have recently been sold; also a small quantity of Japanese Whites. 30/40 cases of Dyed Goods (Itals.) have been sold ex. stock or for near arrival. Yarn prices are up Tls. 3 per bale on the week. No business in Yarn is reported, and poor clearances.

Finance And Money Market

We have to report a very quiet week, but little doing. Taels T.T. on Shanghai were in small demand at declining rates, the Chinese Market closing easy at 96.725. Dollars also declined from 70.2 Buyers 70.4 Sellers Chinese Market to 70.1 and 70.3 respectively, and closed easy. Interest:—4%. Changsha exchange:—53 (nominal).

LONDON RUBBER MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 22.—Today's rubber prices were:—
Plantation First Latex crepe.
Spot: 2s. 2½d. value.
October to December: 2s. 3¾d. sellers.
Tendency of Market: Nothing doing.
Previous quotation, London, June 21:
Spot: 2s. 2½d. paid.
October to December: 2s. 3½d. paid.
Tendency of Market: Dull.

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, June 22.—Today's silver prices were:—
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. steady. Good Government demand.
Previous quotation, London, June 21:
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅞d. steady.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, June 25, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 140.00
New Engineering Tls. 18.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 116.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 117.50
S'hai & H'kew Wharf Tls. 72.00

Unofficial
New Engineering Tls. 18.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 118.00
Tebongs debs. 8% @ Tls. 88.00

CANADA CONSIDERS COOLIE QUESTION

Correspondent In Connection With Proposal To Import Chinese Labor Is Tabled

Ottawa, May 20.—There was tabled in Parliament today a return consisting of 200 typewritten pages covering correspondence between Sir Robert Borden, and Hon. J. A. Calder, Minister of Immigration, relating to the movement to bring Chinese coolies into Canada to relieve the labor shortage and to increase production.

Generally speaking, the proposal received a considerable amount of support from a limited section of the agricultural interests of the Province of Saskatchewan, the fruit-growing industry of British Columbia and a few other bodies. The strongest opposition come from organised labor throughout the Dominion. One of the first letters on the file was from Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, who in a letter to the Premier as far back as August, 1917, referred to the possibility of "providing additional labor for our operations in Cape Breton through the expedient of importing Chinese workers."

Sir Robert Borden, in reply, suggested that the president of the Dominion Steel Corporation should make formal application, setting forth the needs of the corporation in detail at a later date. He stated that it would be impossible to deal with the matter during the session of Parliament then in progress.

On January 8, 1918, Mr. Calder received a letter from M. Lew Hunchang, of Vancouver, in which the proposal was made that Chinese laborers should be brought into Canada for the purpose of cultivating land, and placed under military discipline and military pay, with the understanding that they would be returned to their own country after the war. Nothing came of this proposal.

The importation of coolies was vigorously opposed by soldiers' organisations. The builders' exchange of Montreal favored "a limited importation of Asiatic labor under well-defined regulations."

The plan of the British-Canada Fruitgrowers was to have "indentured Oriental labor during the duration of the war," while the Vancouver Board of Trade advocated the use of Oriental labor temporarily in the country. No definite action has yet been taken by the Government.

MIDDLE EUROPE NOW RIPE, SAYS NAUMANN

Time For The Two Kaisers To Spring The Great Pan-German Scheme, He Holds

OUTLINES A FORM OF UNION

Joint Offices For Foreign Affairs And Adjustment Offices For Home Questions

New York, May 6.—This is the moment for the two Kaisers to spring the "Middle Europe" scheme, says Dr. Friedrich Naumann, member of the Reichstag and father of the Middle Europe propaganda, who writes the leading article in the Vossische Zeitung. The treaties with the Bolsheviki and the Ukraine, Dr. Naumann argues, make it imperative that the Central Powers unite at once to hold their conquests. He sketches a plan of union, though he urges that the question of the form of the union should follow the fact.

Here is the translated text of Dr. Naumann's article, which he calls "The Constitution of Middle Europe":

"When will Middle Europe be completed? When and by whom? Now, after peace has been made together in the east, it is high time that a fast treaty should be concluded concerning military unity, economic unity and a common foreign policy of the Central Powers, for the new eastern boundary raises problems for us that can only be solved in common. A world-history line is drawn from the Gulf of Finland to the Black Sea which has to serve as the common rampart for all Middle Europeans, once it is there. And those who have had doubts as to its historical justness and usefulness, or still have today, cannot evade the fact that for a long time line of division is drawn for culture and politics. At this line end the Middle European railroads, the Middle European tariff, Middle European law, and Middle European money. Beyond this line there is something still fully unknown, post-revolutionary Russia. Whether a federation of States will come of it, or what, who knows? So much is certain: When this revolution is over, this new boundary will become a matter of the first importance and a peace boundary or a war boundary, according to the spirit that prevails on both sides.

"If upon the Middle European side there is no unity of will and organisation, the idea that the erection of the line was a mere accident will not die out among the Russians, Ukrainians, and Rumanians, and each new generation will have to tremble before a new inner European war. Only through a fast Middle European formation can the drawing of the boundary become a monumental event. No eastern imagination can later have any doubts as to the cemented security of the Central European mass. If such a united solidarity is not attained, the unspeakable blood-letting and struggling will begin anew.

Poland's Fate Settled

"And also within the new borders troubles will spring up if we do not find the Middle European union. Poland will only find peace when it gets complete Middle European rights of existence and laws. Since the treaty of Brest-Litovsk it is no longer a question whether Poland shall lie to the east or west of the border. The die is cast, Poland remains Middle European. Now the only question is whether a political arrangement will be found which will not cause the Poles to turn again eastward. That neither Prussian Germany nor Austria-Hungary can alone bring about. Here centralised power and skill are required.

"In a word: Those who have begun to make world history should not turn back after the beginning of the work. The signatures of Brest-Litovsk bound them to some further signatures—to the alliance of all those on the west of the border, to the common border rampart, to the Rhein-Danube-Vistula union.

"The Kaisers, the Ministers, and the representative of the peoples of Middle Europe are called to show whether they are worthy of the peace and the greatness of the times. Of the two Kaisers one may at once assume that they would not wish to appear before posterity as obstacles to this historical step. Just as through a common proclamation in November, 1916, they proclaimed the Polish State, which now has become a historical necessity, so, one day, when the preparations are complete, they will do a greater thing, whereby for the first time the former act will appear in its proper setting. Before all the people they will join hands, forever united. That is the one real, conclusive outcome of this huge war which we have borne together.

"Through that alone will the war memories of all concerned become holy and all war acquisitions held fast. Through the free resolution of the monarchs many political differences can be easily and pleasantly prevented. If the highest army leadership of both sides, by virtue of their own inherited rights, declare that from now on they are inclined to arrange military affairs upon similar bases and with firm, trusting consideration, half of the problems of the military convention would be settled.

"In theory it is almost impossible to put two sovereign States of equal rank under a system of united military leadership, but practically the war has brought us a unity which needs only to be held fast and translated into terms of peace time.

"That is true also of foreign policy. For that no general rule can be given, but the principle of unity must be raised above every doubt. Each of the two States is sovereign, but they are bound together by the idea of unity. Which side then acts in a certain case will depend upon talent, the state of affairs, and the preparations.

"There should be no Imperial Germany predominance, for that is the surest way to destroy the union.

"Numerous affairs of life are founded on dualism. In itself a greater dualism is not necessarily unworkable, but friction as much as possible must be disposed of. And here is the place for the governmental and political power of the present generation of Middle European statesmen to give a proof of its ability.

The Form Of The Union

"The desire for unity is not to be laid up in a painful plaster cast, but the things that disturb this unity must be removed as far as possible in the beginning. For that there are two kinds of institutions, joint offices and adjustment offices. By joint offices we mean Central European conferences which, made up of equal parts, shall express the spirit of the union without being authorities in the strong sense of the word, and especially Middle European offices for foreign policy, consular affairs, army affairs, justice, trade, social policy, railroads, shipping, and finance. By them the matter that the separate Governments put before their popular assembles would be previously considered to see what adjustments in form and substance were possible.

"As holders of these Middle European offices I think of tried, experienced men in the countries concerned. There are in Vienna as in Berlin and Budapest excellent heads, entirely suited to the union work. Since from past times in office they bring knowledge and authority the esteem of the character of the new offices will not fall. In the course of time, so we hope, a tradition will be established which will bring about a common movement without great changes in the constitution.

"In many ways the dual relationship of Austria and Hungary may serve as typical. It is at bottom correctly conceived, and for more than fifty years has held better than was expected of it, but it lacks the adjustment offices. In regard to economics and finance especially the long standing complaints and attacks of both sides on the ten years adjustment negotiations have been put off, and the quiet working machinery of the double monarchy is continually in jeopardy. From small frictions and questions in this way frequently arise violent wars.

"A similar lasting disturbance of the work of the State the German Empire would never endure or would scarcely be willing to assent to such a system, but rigorous tests will show that such misunderstandings are not at all unavoidable. Fast working courts are needed which, on the basis of general treaties, will settle all such questions (tariff, licenses, taxes, boundary questions) directly by equally divided sittings.

"All this will be made much easier through the coming in of more States with the Central Powers, because a transition from dualism to pluralism arises. These States are and remain absolutely sovereign, but they make agreements with the Central Powers by which they are represented in the Middle Europe offices and the adjustment offices. Treaty agreements alone are concerned, and no idea of lasting union.

"From different sides the question has been raised whether in the common trade and economic policy a customs parliament should be constituted. We consider it politically unnecessary and economically injurious. It is not necessary, because the present separate parliaments ought to lose as little of their lawful function as their Governments, since in matters of sovereignty nothing is changed. It would, however, work evil because it would probably make economic questions subjects of national strife. One must turn economic and national affairs as far as possible from each other, decentralize the former, centralize the latter. The Middle Europe trade and economics office will by its nature, have continually to look to experts and representatives of trades and listen to their wishes, but, according to our idea, it would have nothing to do with party quarrels of Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc.

"We admit at once that the construction proposed has intricacies and uncertain points, and that it is very easy to criticise this proposal formally. But criticism without constructiveness has really no value. Intricacy and lack of clearness are inherent in forms first created and comprehended. Everything is intricate that is newly erected on a historically prepared groundwork. The constitution of the German Empire itself is a very complicated thing, as most people know King William I. called it, at its origin, an artistically ordered chaos. That has not kept it in practice from doing very good work. Such a constitution for Middle Europe can be attained in not very many years. In historical creations of this sort theory is not first, but the act.

"Now is the time for that act."

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL

June 26th

The Romantic Pathe Photo Play,
"WILL-POWER"
Adapted from the story by C. OHNET in 4 parts

"A LOVE RIOT"
A Mack Sennett production that will give you more laughs to the feet then many films can give in a reel.

Also
Scenic and Topical Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE
"The Home of Beautiful Pictures"
TONIGHT
HENRY KRAUS— The great actor from "Les Miserables"
IN
"AN ARTIST'S HONOR"
A fine plot, a fine cast and fine scenery make this a photographic gem. The leading artiste who has a brilliant stage and cinema reputation is at his best in this picture.
A PERFECT PATHE PRODUCTION

Annals of the War — Pathe's British Gazette
AND
LONESOME LUKE in **"THE LAMB"**
Here you will see Harold Lloyd out Chaplin Chaplin for it is absolutely the funniest picture he has ever made.

THURSDAY NEXT
BABY MARIE OSBORNE "THE SUNSHINE OF THE SCREEN"
"A LITTLE PATRIOT"

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to **"The Eldorado"** *Bright Music!*
"The Home of Refined Dancing!"
Our first-class Entertainers!
Aldo-Pini Comical Duo.
Miss Irene Swan,
Miss Paola French, Comical Songs
Miss Dachenko, Russian Songs and Dances.
The Williamson Troupe, Ballet-Dances.
First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" *First-Class Service!*

Olympic Theatre
New Programme
FOR
June 26th and 27th
Showing
"THE PARSON OF PANAMINT"
Five Parts
WITH
DUSTIN FARNUN
AND
Other New Films
On Friday 28th
Last Musical Concert
BY
The Moscow Trio

Victoria Theatre
PROGRAMME
For June 26th and 27th
Paramount Pictograph
LOUISE HUFF
in
"DESTINY'S TOY"
Four Parts.
"Jack the Giant Killer"
Cartoon Comedy.
"The Seventh Day"
Vitagraph Comedy.

Open Air Cinema
VERDUN GARDEN
474 Avenue Joffre 474
The Biggest Success of the Season
LEO DE MORENA
Presenting the latest novelties
Tonight Showing
The Screaming Comedy in 5 acts
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES?
Featuring FRED MACE and an all Star Cast
On Thursday, 27th June
The Extraordinary Comedy in 5 acts
THE KAISER'S SPY
Showing a story of GERMANY'S plots and intrigue

ISIS THEATRE
Tonight Tonight
"THE GREAT SECRET"
The Serial of the Century: Adapted and directed for the METRO program
by
CHRISTY CABANNE
Showing Episode 11 and 12
also
"THE GRAY GHOST"
Final Episode
Thusday, 27th June
"THE WHITE RAVEN"
The most wonderfully acted Drama in the history of the screen in Six Acts
featuring
ETHEL BARRYMORE
Who has appeared at nearly all the theaters in the World with conspicuous success.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman,
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited,
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Feochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement,

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

3 Worthy Causes

WAR LOANS
RED CROSS
Y. M. C. A.

Shanghai has done her part for the first two—

NOW GIVE TO THE Y.M.C.A.

Space donated by Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq, Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Despoit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Asst. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,895,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

HELP CEMENT THE TIE OF FRIENDSHIP

Between China and the Allies

GIVE to the Y.M.C.A. Annex Fund

(Space donated by Banque Industrielle de Chine)

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 23,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

3 Worthy Causes

WAR LOANS
RED CROSS
Y. M. C. A.

Shanghai has done her part for the first two—

NOW GIVE TO THE Y.M.C.A.

Space donated by The Shanghai Commercial and Saving Bank, Ltd.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,343,000.00
	U.S. $7,843,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hongkong	San Pedro de	
Hankow	Macoris	Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Beteng
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjiatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Ho Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. S. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Mandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kobe, Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager
26 The Bund.
9752

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHEN, Sub-Manager
Support the Y.M.C.A. Campaign
It's for better manhood.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen 18,750,000
Reserve	Yen 2,800,000
Deposits	Yen 150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3530 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
S. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
Today							
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.0	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe				a18.00	..	..	18.00
Soochow	Keelung maru	9.00	9.30	..	..	..	8.30
Formosa via Foochow	Keelung maru	..	..	..	..	k10.00	9.30
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00		..		..
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	..	..	a13.00	..	..	12.00
Japan, H'lulu, Canada U.S.A. & E'ope via U.S.A.		..	16.00		..		15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..		21.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Tenyo maru	..	..	..	..	p16.00	15.30
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	Tenyo maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14.30
Japan and America via Kobe	Mishima maru	..	..	..	..	p16.00	15 30
Friday, June 28.							
Japan and U.S.A. via Moji	Omi maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
United Kingdom via Suez		..	e17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan Ports	Omi maru	18.0	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Saturday, June 29.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kashima maru	..	..	..	..	p16.00	15.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tangchow	9.00	9.00	..	..	..	8.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada		..	15.30	..	..	..	15.00
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	12.00	..	..	..	..	11.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Kaifong	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kashima maru	15.00	..	..	..	..	14 30
Monday, July 1.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19 30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	14 00	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, July 2.							
Hongkong and beyond	Katori maru	..	..	..	..	a17.30	17.00
Japan & America via Moji	Chikuzen maru	..	..	..	..	a20.00	19.30
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..

A Money orders and Parcel post until 1 p.m.
B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
C Money orders and parcel post until 6 p.m.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 3.30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders 3 p.m.
E Letters and boxes with declared value 5 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.
G Parcel only.
K Letters and boxes with declared value 9.30 a.m. Parcel post and money orders 9 a.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	9.00
Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wuhsih, Changchow, Chinkiang.		
Soochow, Wuhsih and intermediate places	2.30	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan. (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		3.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nanklao and Tukiahang	3.00	11.00
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	11.00
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	11.00
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	11.00
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Klangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Wooung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Klangwan)	5.05	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily. Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	

行 通 中
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
T. D. Zee, Sub-Manager.
Telephone No. 2114, General Office.
Telephone No. 1414 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve ..... *„ 12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

S. KENJOE, Manager.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 27	—	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 30	—	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 22	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. R.
Aug. 9	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 27	—	Kobe	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 1	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 2	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 3	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 5	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 6	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 10	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June	— Marseilles	Saigon Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
	— London, etc.	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	— Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	— Port Said	Esan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
	— Liverpool, etc.	Kamakura Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 26	noon	Takao, F'chow, K'lung	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
June 26	—	Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
June 26	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
June 27	—	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.S. Co.
June 27	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 27	—	Hongkong	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
June 27	D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, & C'ton	Suiyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 29	—	Hongkong & Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co
June 30	D.L.	Swatow and Hongkong	Kaifong	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 3	—	Hongkong	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 9	—	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 14	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 16	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 29	2.00	Dairen, direct	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 29	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 1	3.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 2	noon	W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 2	—	Tientsin and Dairen	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 6	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & Antung	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 26	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
June 27	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 28	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 29	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	—	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	Hankow	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
June 25	—	Japan	Santien Maru	Jap.	
June 25	—		Iosco		
June 25	—	Hongkong	Antilochus		

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 11	—	Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15	—		Capto		
June 15	—	Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
June 18	—	Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
June 13	—	Chinwangtao	Fukuken Maru	Jap.	
June 24	—	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
June 11	—	Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 19	—	Tsingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
June 10	—		Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 10	—	N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—		Kaio Maru	Jap.	
June 17	—	Dalny	Koun Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 15	—		Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
June 18	—	Japan	Shinten Maru	Jap.	
June 11	—	Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—	Japan	Tategama Maru	Jap.	
June 22	—	Japan	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 22	—	Swatow	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 15	—	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
June 24	—	Dalny	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
June 11	—	Chinwangtao	Yeiko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Kiangyung, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Wednesday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S. N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer Fengyang Maru Captain S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, June 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, June 26, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungting Capt. R. A. Watt, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, June 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo tons 3925 Capt. Findelson, will leave on Friday, June 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240 Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru Capt. Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N. K. K. Pootung wharf on Friday, June 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenyi Capt. Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, June 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangtah, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday June 26 at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Stewart, will leave on Wednesday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Steamer Keelung Maru, Captain S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf Wednesday, June 26, at noon. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

FOOCHOW.—The Steamer Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Thursday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the above ports on Thursday, June 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kaifong, Capt. E. J. Pottinger, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, June 30, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungking Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 16, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungchow, Captain Dennett will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, June 29, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 2 at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Steamer Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Tuesday, July 2, at ———— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ———— on the same day. For Freight and Passage please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Capt. Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 6, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Str. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons Capt. K. Hashimoto will be dispatched on Thursday, June 27. Tender conveying passengers and mails will leave Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to T. K. K. T. N. Alexander Manager.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kitano Maru	Apr. 17
Kaga Maru	May 31
Hirano Maru	June 25
For Liverpool	
Iyo Maru	Apr. 6
Shidzuoka Maru	May 10
Yokohama Maru	June 18
For San Francisco	
Korea Maru	June 6
Siberia Maru	June 13
Colombia	June 22
China	June 24
For Seattle	
Suwa Maru	May 19
Fushimi Maru	June 16
For Tacoma:	
Arabia Maru	June 12
Africa Maru	June 17
For Vancouver	
Empress of Japan	May 27
Key West	May 27
For Port Said:	
Patti Lecke	June 7
For Java Ports:	
Tjimanuck	June 18

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Luen Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

The steamers Wuchang and Chungking are specially fitted to handle heavy lifts, &c. but have no accommodation for Foreign passengers.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and every third Monday and Thursday.

For WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIENTSIN (and Peking via Tientsin).—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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Agents 21-23 French Bund.

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Passage: Telephone No. 401.

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For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu	For Hongkong via Manila
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Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two Bed staterooms only. No Upper Berths. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta	For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu
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Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.
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(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
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(Subject to Alteration)

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For Marseilles
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AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"MANILA MARU"	(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 21,	July 22
"ALTAI MARU"	...(15,000 tons) Capt. ———	Aug. 13,	Aug. 15
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU"	(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito,	July 15,	July 16

CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin and Dairen
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, June 29, July 2
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao
"KEELUNG MARU" (1,669 tons) Capt. S. Imai, June 24, June 26

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
ODW	Aug. 13	Hankow	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.				
	June 9		Gbat	Br g-b.				
8D	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			McFester
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tze	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	46	R. Delano
	June 11	Chrise	Teal	Br. g-b.				
8D	May 13	Curise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Curise	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	6	36	

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To CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE via VANCOUVER
In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

For Vancouver via Nagasaki Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	July 20	Empress of Japan	July 9
Monteagle *	July 31	Monteagle	July 14
Key West †	Aug. 9	Key West †	July 26
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Empress of Japan ..	Sept. 3
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Monteagle	Sept. 21

* Monteagle calls at Moji † Key West. Cargo only.

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General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building. Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.
SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco, June 27, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for San Francisco. July 19, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons for Hongkong, June 27, 1918
KOREA MARU ..... 20,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU .... 18,000 tons for Hongkong, Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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North China Insurance Co.'s Building
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SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

* S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	10th
S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	10th
FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA		
S.S. "NANKING"	JULY	21st
S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc. apply to
G. J. PETROCELLI, Agent.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773
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"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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N.Y.K.

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(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.
*(For Liverpool.)

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TAMBA MARU	12,500	——	
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AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Tozawa,	June 30
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K-be.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 2
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Soida,	July 5
TATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi.	July 12

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	June 29
CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	July 3
TAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	July 6
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 10

FOR JAPAN

MISHIMA MARU	16,000	Capt. S. Murasimi,	June 27

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU		Capt. K. Inatsu,	July 12

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000	——	July 3
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SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 23
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Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

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Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to
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This line connects at Mukden (the ancient capital of China) with the Peking-Mukden Line and the main line of the South Manchuria Railway, which connects the Trans-Siberian Route with the seaboard at Dairen, where there are several regular steamer services.

Owing to the suspension of the Express Train Service between Europe and the Orient, with no immediate prospect of its resumption, all the Express Trains have been discontinued until further notice.

Particulars and guide books free from the International Sleeping Car Co.'s Offices, Messrs. Thos. Cook and Son's Offices, the Japan Tourist Bureau Offices, or direct from the

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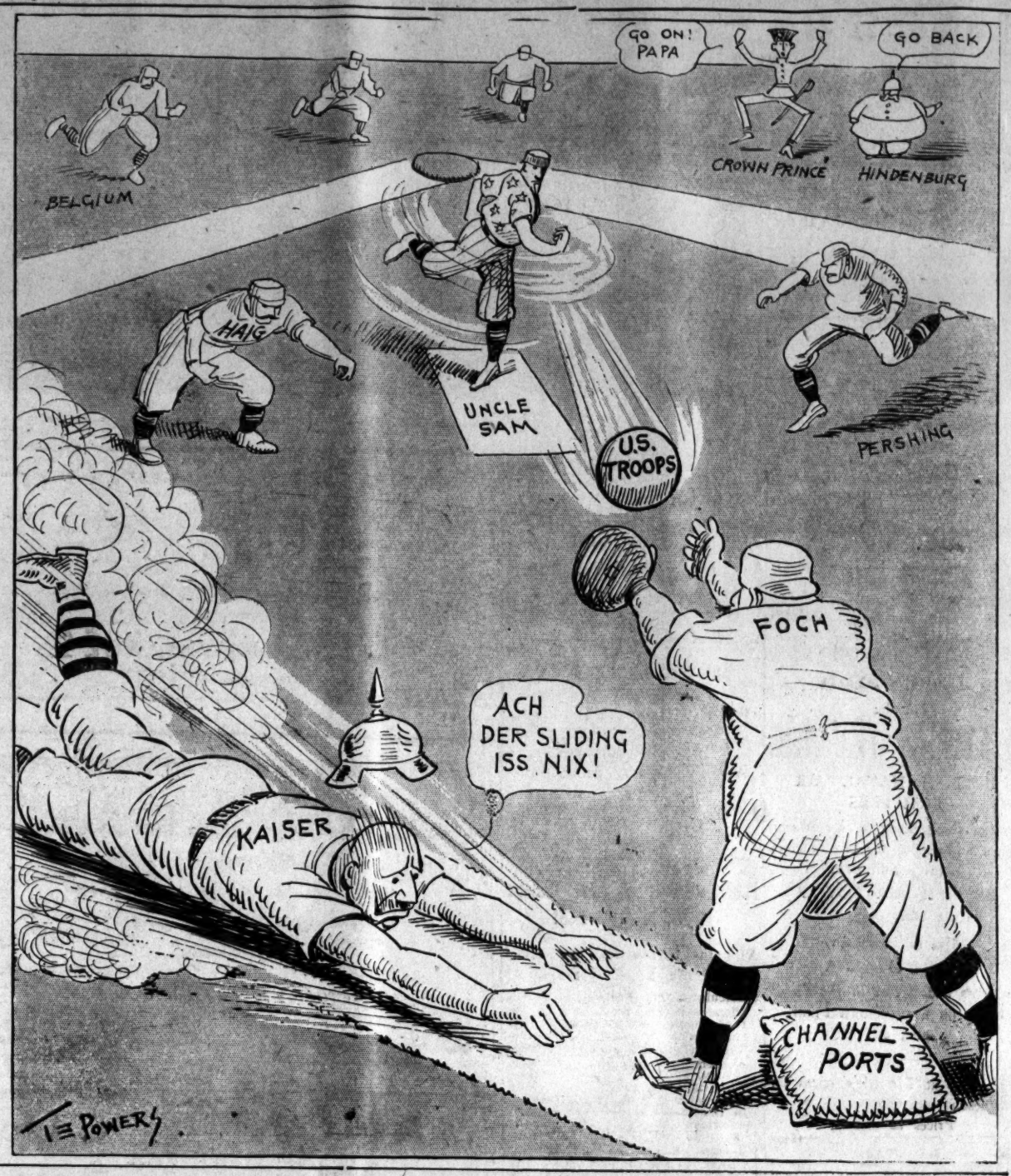
Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

'Out—Stealing!' -:- -:- By T. E. Powers



Commencement Week At Nanking

China Press Correspondence

Nanking, June 24.—A majority of the Nanking Schools, government and mission, male and female, Colleges, Normal Schools and Academies, are holding commencement exercises this week. The University has reversed the usual order. Commencement was held this morning. The week's program will close with Class Day exercises on Saturday afternoon, June 29. Fifteen college men received their diplomas this morning, nine in Arts and six in Agriculture. Thirty-seven diplomas were awarded to graduates from the lower schools. The great mat tabernacle was well filled in spite of a generous rain. The program follows:

Opening Hymn.....No. 268
Invocation.....Rev. Cheo Chia-yung
Music .....University Band
Greetings from Officials.
Music .....University Quartette
Commencement Address....
Mr. Wen Pei-shan
Commencement Essays:
The Industrial Problems of China.
T'su Rwen-ts'iang
Agricultural Demonstrations for Chinese Farmers.....Ch'en Chen
Conferring Degrees.....The Deans

The Graduates

The Arts College—Chang Fang, Ch'en Chang, Ch'en Chung-shen, Chen Tao-lung, Chu T'iao-swen, Liu Nai-ching, s'u Rwen-ts'iang, Wang Shi-hsu, Yu Li-chi.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry—†Chao Tsung-ting, †Ch'en Chen, †Ts'u Ch'en, †Li Tsih-hsing, †P'an Chien-ch'ing, †Yeh Yuen-ting.

The Middle School—*Chang Pao-yung, Chag Pi-shan, *Chen Keh-ching, *Chu Chieh-yuen, *Han Pao-hua, Hsiung Ta-chuen, *Hu Toh, *Kao En-yung, Kiang Pen-kung, *Liu Cheng-yu, *Liu Pao-ru, Su Ch'en-yeh, *Tsien Teh-hsing, Tsu Ming-kao, *Wang Kan-ting, Wang Ta-cheo, Wei Hsioh-ren, Yang Shu-kai, *Yang Wan-hsuin.

The Higher Primary School—Chang Tsung-chen, Chi Chia-chi, Ho Wei-tsung, Hsu Chwan-pen, Hsu Su-chien, Kwan Yung-yao, Li Teh-ching, Liang Yen-mei, Ling Hsien-chan, Sueh Ching-chwen, Tang Shan-chi, Wang Sih-ling, Wu Tsih-lung, Yuen Kai-chi.

The Lower Primary School—Cheo Tsung-tao, Chu Si-chen, Kwei Tsi-hsiang, Liu Pei.

† Graduates in Agriculture.
* Graduates of former High School.

Lu Yung-ting Makes Appeal For Peace

Following a long period of silence, General Lu Yung-ting telegraphed to President Feng Monday urging immediate peace in the country, according to the Chinese press.

Feelings between the President and the Premier have again run high on account of the race for the Presidential chair. It is understood that both have promised to give the Vice-presidency to General Tsao Kun if the latter would support either for the post. The appointment of General Tsao as Inspector-General of the Four Provinces was but a preliminary step in elevating the prestige of the Chihli Tuchun.

Sixty thousand troops will be sent to the South to conduct the campaign against the Canton rebels. General Lung Chi-kwang will have 60 battalions of his own recruits, one division and four brigades from Chihli, 31 battalions from Anhui and two mixed brigades from Shantung. General Lung left Peking Monday for the South. He was confident that he would be able to prosecute the war against the South to a successful end.

Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, left Peking for Peitaiho for his summer vacation Sunday.

PRINCE ARTHUR TO NIKKO

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, June 25.—H. R. H. Prince Arthur of Connaught proceeded to the Palace to offer his congratulations to the Empress on her thirty-fifth birthday.

This afternoon His Royal Highness left for Nikko. He will return on the 27th.

China And Nanking To Call At Manila

China Mail Liners Ordered By U.S. Shipping Board To Include Philippine Port

The China Mail Steamship Company liners Nanking and China will include Manila as port of call on all future voyages, following instructions of the Shipping Board of the United States. A telegram notifying the Shanghai offices was received yesterday by Mr. G. J. Petrocelli, agent here.

The instructions follow announcements made in the Manila press of promises made to Philippine merchants by the Shipping Board at Washington. Mr. Julius Reis of the Manila Trading and Supply Company recently returned to Manila after a trip to Washington in the interests of the Philippine shipping situation.

HAWKERS' STRIKE IS ON

The strike among the hawkers in Nantao is on. They demand the reduction of the license fees and threaten not to resume business unless their demand is complied with. Representatives of the hawkers held a meeting with the chairman and vice-chairman of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce and told of their grievances. The latter have undertaken to approach the municipal and police authorities to effect a settlement, but have instructed the representatives not to incite any unlawful act. With the exception of a few instances in which country dealers were told by the strikers to go home with their goods, there was no serious disturbance in connection with the strike.

News Brevities

The T.K.K. liner Shinyo Maru will arrive here Thursday noon from San Francisco and Japan ports en route to Hongkong, where the ship will be completely overhauled. The Shinyo will be at Hongkong 15 days. Shanghai is included as a port of call for the Shinyo once every 12 months.

• • •

Mr. F. L. Marshall acknowledges with thanks receipt of games, cards, puzzles, pipes, etc., from Country Club, Taikoo, Mesdames Newcomb, Bickerton, Large, Lawson, F. W. Barff, Elmore, Messrs. L. Ashcroft, N. B. Ramsay, Douglas Fleming, H. Langley, C. I. Williams, A. Jessiman, E. W. Noel and E. Q. Cooper.

• • •

A number of Chinese were up in the Mixed Court yesterday and paid fines ranging from 50 cents to $1 for firing off bombs in the public thoroughfares Monday evening as antidotes to the eclipse.

• • •

Seven men appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday to answer a charge of highway robbery. The case was remanded a week following testimony by a detective inspector to the effect that four others had been arrested in connection with the case.

• • •

A Chinese brass-smith appeared before American Assessor Spiker and Magistrate Tsang in the Mixed Court yesterday on the charge of stealing and selling a motor engine valued at $425. The complainant testified that the accused had negotiated the sale of the engine to him in the first place, had then secured its removal on pretext of selling it and had mortgaged it for $100. Judgment was reserved.

• • •

A former house-boy of Mr. W. C. Sprague was sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment by the Mixed Court yesterday for entering his former master's house at 504 Great Western Road last Sunday evening and stealing a gold watch and fob and money to the total value of $150. The boy used duplicate keys to open both the house door and a money box. He was traced as a suspect and found in possession of the watch and fob and part of the money.

• • •

Six months' imprisonment was passed on a Chinese in the Mixed Court yesterday for assaulting one Zan Kyung-mok, an electrical for Andersen, Meyer. The accused was formerly an employe of the same firm and it was testified that on May 22, with 28 other dismissed employes, he had attacked the complainant, believing him to have caused the dismissals, and had broken his leg with blows from an iron bar.

• • •

Second Lieutenant A. J. Clements, formerly of the Municipal Public Works Department, has received his discharge from the army, it is learned. He has been granted the rank of honorary Second Lieutenant with the privilege of wearing the uniform of that rank on ceremonial occasions.

• • •

A reduction of one percent in the rates on postal money orders issued by the Shanghai post offices on Foochow, Pagoda Anchorage and Mamoi will be effected starting from July 1, according to the notices of the Chinese Postal Commissioner.

• • •

Four Indians, Amir Shah, Gaya Din, Rattan Singh and Charan Singh, were ordered deported from Shanghai by Judge Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson, Crown Advocate, prosecuted.

• • •

Mr. V. T. Maw, a graduate of the University of Michigan who has for the last year been connected with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, has been appointed the first commissioner for the systematising of railway transportation in China, an office recently created by the Ministry of Communications. Mr. Maw will leave Shanghai for his new post in Peking Friday.

• • •

The new tariff schedule of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company which goes into effect July 1 has been issued by the company. The rate from Shanghai to American cities varies from Mex. $1.40 to Mex. $1.60 per word.

GERMANS ARE TRYING TO DESTROY AMIENS

They Shell Picardy's Capital Furiously By Day And Then Bomb It By Night

87 CIVILIANS KILLED THERE

This Was Before The Town Was Hastily Evacuated—1,200 Houses In Ruins

On the French front in France, May 8. (Associated Press.)—The German artillery, apparently under orders from the Prussian and Bavarian Crown Princes, is doing its utmost to turn Amiens into another Rheims. Picardy's capital has already suffered terribly from this effort to carry out the German idea of striking terror into the Fatherland's enemies by the destruction of their works of art, and every day adds to its suffering.

The correspondent today went all over the city and observed the effects of the bombardment which had turned parts of the town into heaps of ruins and killed fifty-two men civilians, thirty women, and five children, besides wounding sixty-two men, forty-eight women, and nineteen children before the population had an opportunity to evacuate the place. Since the Germans have been within cannon shot of Amiens after their recent advance, they have hurled into the city no fewer than 5,800 shells, mostly six-inch and eight-inch. Every indication points to a systematic effort to destroy the public buildings, as the cathedral has been struck by shells which have pierced the roof and walls, and the object of firing incessantly upon the town cannot be explained except on the assumption that it is carried out with the sole idea of destroying the beautiful objects it contains.

No troops whatever are in the city, and the railroad passing through it is not in use. The cannonade generally ceases at nightfall, only to be followed by air raids almost every night. Aerial torpedoes to the number of 680 have been launched from airplanes upon various parts of the city. As most of the shells and torpedoes are of the incendiary type, they have caused great damage, so that up to the present 1,200 houses have been destroyed. When the firemen, who have stuck to their posts, have attempted to extinguish the flames, the German gunners, seeing the glare of the fire they had caused, have continued to throw in shells on the spot, while at night the German airmen have circled high over the blaze and dropped more bombs.

The cathedral, which possesses the finest Gothic nave in existence, has thus far escaped serious damage, but any moment may see irreparable injury done, as projectiles continue to fall all around it.

The task of the authorities in getting the people away when they discovered the intention of the Germans to destroy the city was a huge one, as the refugees from the devasted district has increased the population to 120,000, all of whom had to be moved out of danger within a few days. The arrangements, however, worked well, and all the people are now safely housed elsewhere.

All traffic is forbidden to enter the city, so that the enemy may not have grounds for saying that the bombardment is one of military exigency.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

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Business and Official Notices

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 354.

Reduced Money Order Rates on Foochow, Pagoda Anchorage and Mamoi.

Notice is hereby given that from the 1st July next the rates on Money Orders issued by the Shanghai Head and Sub Offices, the Kiangnan (Arsenal) and the Woosung 2nd Class Offices, on Foochow, Pagoda Anchorage and Mamoi, in the Fukien District, will be reduced to 1%.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 25th June, 1918.

18498

Mokansan Motor Boat

Leaving San Gyae Bu 8.30 a.m.

Leaving Kong Zen Chiao 2 p.m.

Ordinary Fare one way $6.00

Half rate to Missionaries.

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The Kailan Mining Administration

NOTICE

As the financial year of the Administration ends on the 30th instant, it is particularly requested that Creditors will present their accounts for payment *on or before that date.*

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One of the greatest films ever seen in China, and showing in wonderful pictures a little of

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Incidents and Scenes in the Great Battle on the Western Front, etc., etc.

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Prices as usual.

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Peking Union Medical College
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical Schol without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919.

The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1919.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical Schoo
Peking Union Medical College,
Peking, China.

17597

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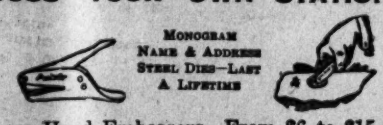

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List of Government Officials. (With Portraits.)
Academic Costume in China (Illustrated). Showing the British and American University Usage, and what Chinese graduates are wearing.
Teaching of Drawing in Chinese Schools (Illustrated). By A Silver Medallist.
Canton Christian College (Illustrated).
Government Education in Peking and its Results (Illustrated).
Educational Societies and Organizations.
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A Directory of Teachers in Universities, Colleges and Schools in which English or other foreign languages are taught, and other people connected with Education in China.

Part III:

A List of Schools, Colleges, Universities, Medical Schools, Etc., in which English or other foreign languages are taught, together with Names of Staff and other Information relating to each Institution.

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Hours 10-12; 2-4.
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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10

TRANSLATIONS

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18500 J.26.

TO LET, in Western district, flat of two large well-furnished rooms, each with bathroom adjoining, facing south. Suitable for married couple or two bachelors. With or without board. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

18484 J.27.

TO LET, in British family, one room with bathroom and verandah for two ladies or married couple, no children, also one single room with bathroom, full board, use of telephone, terms moderate. Apply to Box 472, THE CHINA PRESS.

18471 J.26.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG CHINESE with good knowledge of English and typing, desires engagement. Accustomed to take down letters from dictation. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

18491 J.26.

AN AMERICAN, at present employed, desires position, which requires a man of executive ability and thorough business training. Address to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS, until June 27.

18481 J.27.

WANTED by experienced Chinese, having good business connections, position as Compradore or assistant. Salary moderate to start and no objection to outports. Apply to Box 477, THE CHINA PRESS.

18473 J.26.

EDUCATIONAL

TEACHERS WANTED: Men or women to teach English in a Missionary Middle School in a city near Shanghai. Please apply giving sex, age, nationality, qualifications and references, to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

18459 J.27.

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WANTED a young lady as companion. Please apply to Box 494, THE CHINA PRESS.

18501 J.28.

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18489 J.26.

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TO LET, 320 Avenue Joffre, residence of 6 good rooms. Rent Taels 55. Inspection any time. J. T. Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

18367

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

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WANTED detached residence, four to six rooms unfurnished, with garden and garage or stable. Central district or French town preferred. Send written offers to Box 478, THE CHINA PRESS.

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APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED quiet unfurnished flat, three rooms and bathroom with kitchen, in vicinity of Quinsan Gardens, by permanent resident. Can give references. No boarding house need apply. Please send particulars to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

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18229

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Wahl Adding machine, entirely new original cost $180, will sell $100 or best offer. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

18496 J.26.

FINE blooded pointer pups, 8 weeks old, for sale. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

18504 J.29.

FOR SALE, 5½ H.P. FERRO Marine motor, complete with high Tension Magneto reverse gear, propeller and shafting. At present installed in boat specially built for creek work. Owner will pay expenses incurred in removing motor or include boat at a sacrifice price. Reply to Box 489, THE CHINA PRESS.

18494 J.27.

SLIGHTLY USED, 25 horse power, three cylinder, Union (kerosene) Engine, direct connected to Westinghouse 14 kilowatt, 125 volt, 112 ampere, direct current Generator. Selling price Gold $2,500.00. For information apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

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